

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

o. 29,960

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1979

Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with showers, 13-22 (55-72). Tuesday, variable, 12-20 (54-68). Wednesday, cloudy and rainy, 12-18 (54-64). Thursday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Friday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Saturday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Sunday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Tuesday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Wednesday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Thursday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Friday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Saturday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64). Sunday, cloudy, 12-18 (54-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO



Chancellor and Mrs. Helmut Schmidt vote in Hamburg.



Premier Giulio Andreotti casts ballot in Rome.

## Pope Concludes Poland Visit With Plea for Stronger Faith

By David A. Andelman

CRACOW, Poland, June 10 (AP) — Pope John Paul II today concluded his triumphant return to his native Poland with a plea for a renewal of strength of the Catholic faith of people.

A solemn pontifical Mass before a million persons on Cracow's sprawling Błonia parade ground and up a nine-day pilgrimage, he told a spellbound audience that he had raised Poland "to a new level of historical maturity."

Later, on his departure from Cracow airport, the pope described his visit as "an event without precedent, an act of courage on both sides." He added, "But in these times, such an act was needed. Our times demand not to enclose ourselves in inflexible borders, especially when human good is concerned."

It was an emotional, almost overwhelming day of farewell to the first pope to visit a Communist country. He was nearly engulfed by followers as he descended this morning from the huge altar at the end of the two-hour Mass. He was rescued by Cracow's archbishop, Franciszek Macharski, the pope's successor in his home city. The

archbishop elbowed a path through the crowd to the waiting papal caravan.

In contrast with the highly political tone of much of his trip through nine cities and towns, the pope's message today was a spiritual one — a last effort, it appeared, to teach his people what the visit should mean to them and to their faith as Catholics in Poland.

"You must be strong, dear brothers and sisters," he said slowly in a rich baritone that has grown hoarse from 33 speeches and homilies in the last week. "You must be strong with the strength that comes from faith. You must be faithful. Today more than in any other age you need this strength."

His amplified voice echoed between the hills that rise from the Cracow plain, which, even miles from the parade grounds, were covered with tiny specks of the faithful unable to find vantage points closer to the altar.

"Everything we have accomplished, in terms of the secularization of society, everything we have done since 1945, we will have to begin again, from the start," a senior party official confided to a prominent Cracow Roman Catholic editor and a few close friends.

A Dominican priest standing nearby, who overheard the conversation, smiled his agreement. Since Wednesday, he said, his church had been engulfed with Catholics anxious to confess their sins. Queues formed through the night as the priests worked around the clock listening to Catholics, many of whom

## Thorn Concedes Defeat in Vote In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, June 10 (Reuters) — Premier Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg today conceded defeat in the country's general election and said he would offer the resignation of his center-left coalition.

He said, "It is clear that the results are going against the two coalition parties. The Social Christian party has scored a clear victory."

He was speaking after about a quarter of the votes had been counted, showing gains for former Premier Pierre Werner's Social Christians. He will offer his resignation tomorrow, he said.

He said they had not entered a confessional for 20 or 30 years. Today more than 800 priests circulated through the packed Błonia ground distributing Communions. "If that is not a symbol, then nothing is," the Dominican concluded.

Although the purpose of today's pontifical high Mass, indeed the ostensible purpose of his entire pilgrimage, was to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Poland's patron saint, the pope alluded only in passing to St. Stanislaus. "The figure of St. Stanislaus seems to point by analogy to another sacrament, which is part of the Christian's initiation into the faith and into the life of the church," the pope said. "This is the sacrament, as is well known, of the anointing, or confirmation."

There was no allusion to the saint's politically symbolic role.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## News Analysis

### Pontiff Establishes Himself As Force in East-West Ties

By John Vinocur

CRACOW, Poland, June 10 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, in nine triumphant days in Poland, has established himself as a powerful and influential element in the future of East-West relations.

More than any immediate effects, the lasting sense of the first voyage of a pope to a Communist country was his display of willingness to involve himself in the basic issues of life in the Soviet bloc, and demonstration that his voice will be a source of enormous influence in Eastern Europe.

Referring to himself again and again as "this Slav, this Pole," the 58-year-old former archbishop of Krakow seemed intent on underscoring his own uniqueness and making understood that he has now found his mission, eight months after his election as pope, as one in which rapprochement between the two blocs and the furthering of "man rights in Eastern Europe" are equal weight.

The message was presented before a crowd totaling perhaps 6 million Poles with such emotion and such a complete lack of interest in diplomatic optics that the effect is overwhelming. Much to the discomfort of both Communist and Catholic officials, here was a man of axed good humor who was going as essentially what he thought, ebullient figure laughing, weeping and announcing that reading compared texts was a bit of a bore and that ad-libbing was much more

### New Situation

The situation was totally new and difficult to grasp: a Polish pope talking daily before assemblies of his countrymen about how the Soviet Union and the other side had not come to their aid during the siege of Warsaw in World War II; about the Christian history of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Lithuania; about how Europe must turn to Christianity if it is to advance beyond its present divisions; about how Communism and Christianity are diametrically opposed, and how a state must always be subsidiary to the full sovereignty of the nation.

An obvious question was what the cumulative effect of such comments could be, refined and repeated over the next years. Bantering the faithful at Czechoslovakia, the pope showed that he under-

stood how unsettling his approach could seem, when he said, "I'm sure there are people out there who are already having a hard time taking this Slavic pope." The themes seen by the pope, depending on how they are nurtured, could be the source of a new kind of dialogue in Eastern Europe, or they could provide a permanent element of confrontation.

In a speech in Warsaw in the presence of Edward Giersek, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Unless Aircraft Deliveries Are Made

## Libya Threatens to Halt Oil Sales to U.S.

PARIS, June 10 (IHT) — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi has told Newsweek magazine that he will suspend oil sales to the United States unless Washington allows delivery of the transport aircraft which he says already have been paid for by his government.

"Time is running out," he said in an interview 62 miles southwest of Tripoli, with Newsweek senior editor Arnold de Borchgrave. "If the United States maintains its boycott against us, we will most certainly exercise the right to do the same back to them," he said.

Col. Qadhafi said that Libyan oil exports provide 10 percent of imported oil supplies reaching the United States. The Libyan market share is put slightly lower by experts, who said that Libyan oil accounts for 600,000 barrels a day of total U.S. imports of 8 million barrels a day.

The planes sought by Libya include three Boeing 747s and eight C-130s. The Carter administration has opposed their delivery because of the aircraft's potential military value. Some of the eight C-130s in Libyan possession apparently were used by the Tripoli government to fly reinforcements to Uganda in an attempt to defend Idi Amin's regime.

Some excerpts from the interview: Borchgrave — Iran has dropped oil production by about 2 million barrels a day (MBD) since the revolution. The world shortfall is now

1.3 MBD. Nigeria is now threatening to cut oil shipments if the U.S. recognizes the newly elected government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Is it conceivable that Libya might interrupt oil production for a few weeks to achieve political objectives abroad?

Qadhafi — If the U.S. maintains its boycott against us, we will most certainly exercise the right to do the same back to them.

Q. You mean the eight C-130s and the three Boeing 747s that have been embargoed by the U.S.?

A. I mean everything. It's all inclusive. Those planes have been paid for by us and are ours by virtue of contracts.

Q. How soon do you plan to interrupt oil shipments to the U.S.?

A. Ask Washington.

Q. I'm asking you.

A. It's hard to be precise on timing. But I can tell you that time is running out.

Q. Do you feel that relations with the Carter administration improved as a result of Billy Carter's trip to Libya last fall and the return visit of the Libyan mission to America that was sponsored by the President's brother?



Col. Moamer Qadhafi

ments are disturbing facts. The State Department itself doesn't agree with Congress on Libya. But when you lose 10 percent of your oil imports, which is what you receive from us, it will be too late. The Libyan delegation which visited America came back with quite different ideas of the American people. Their attitude is completely different from Congress'. So if the American government's attitude is different than Congress toward

Libya, and the American people's attitude different than Congress, then who is Congress representing?

Q. You and other oil producers are raising your prices almost weekly. Don't you think the Western world will react at some point?

A. It's these same Western countries that are responsible for the rapid rise. The oil companies, too. You can't seem to control yourselves. We'd probably be better off just stopping oil production. That will take care of all consumer and producer problems as there won't be any more oil to worry about. We'll just keep it in the ground for the next generation. We're a backward country anyway. We have done a lot of development in the last 10 years. But we can live off agriculture and fishing and raising cattle. We could use our oil for whatever we need for our own consumption. We're under no obligation to export it. And when this happens, remember this conversation: You can keep your technology, your problems and your evils, and we'll just keep our oil.

Q. Why are you increasing your already staggering purchases of Soviet military hardware? Per capita, the quantities now far exceed what the shah bought from the United States. You already have more warplanes than the British Air Force — and only 2.5 million people.

A. And that's still not enough. Given the degree to which we are arming ourselves, it is still insuffi-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Most Turnouts Low

# Socialists Lag in Voting For Europe Parliament

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, June 10 (IHT) — The European Parliament was elected by direct vote for the first time, in balloting that ended tonight, but heavy abstentions marred the historic occasion in most of the nine Common Market countries.

Common Market officials said that if the overall turnout was less than 50 percent of the 180 million eligible European voters, it would be a disappointing start for the new Parliament.

The political breakdown of initial results showed Western Europe's Socialist parties doing worse than expected. Computer projections showed Socialists winning 102 of the Parliament's 410 seats — the largest single party bloc, but sharply down from the Socialists' one-third share in the old Parliament, and below the 120 Socialist seats forecast by mid-campaign polls.

Center-right parties will dominate the new Parliament, according to the initial post-election projections. Britain's Conservatives were seen headed for a landslide victory at the expense of the Labor Party. Socialist parties appeared to have done less well than expected in France, Denmark, and West Germany.

were unfamiliar with the new West German institutions.

Mr. Brandt said on West German television that the poor turnout "shows that people are not involved enough in Europe." But he said that the new Parliament's impact during the next five years would be the best way of educating people about its role in the EEC and of inspiring voter interest in future elections.

The new parliamentarians will work full time, not just 12 times a year as in the old Parliament. Common Market officials expect them to have more impact than their predecessors, who were appointed by their national parliaments.

Although the European Parliament has few real powers, it can investigate the Common Market's operations, and many advocates of European unity hoped that its election by universal suffrage would revive enthusiasm for the European cause.

In the first European-wide elections, each of the nine EEC countries had a share of the 410 seats — ranging from 81 each for the four most populous countries to six seats for Luxembourg.

### Giscardists Gain

In France, the Giscardian ticket headed by Simone Veil emerged with the biggest vote-share, estimated at 27 percent. French television said that the Socialists would get 23 percent of the vote, followed by the Communists with 23 percent. Jacques Chirac's Gaullists finished a poor fourth with less than 19 percent, the French forecasts estimated.

Despite last-minute appeals to vote from French and West German leaders, participation ran sharply below the levels of recent national elections, according to initial indications.

The example of voter apathy in the four Common Market countries which voted on Thursday may have discouraged voters in the remaining five countries which voted today — Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany. Only Italy appeared to register a high turnout. Final results for the Parliament will not be known until tomorrow.

Conceding that the voter turnout was "disappointingly low," Common Market officials said that many Europeans apparently are unfamiliar with the role of the European Parliament. In most EEC countries, commentators said, the political parties' campaigns had failed to explain the Parliament or find issues to focus its possible impact on people's everyday lives.

West Germany's former Chancellor Willy Brandt, a strong proponent of European unity, compared the low voter interest to the high abstention rates in West Germany's postwar elections, when people

The French results appeared to be a political victory for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The Giscardian list's strong showing over the Gaullists will strengthen the French leader's position inside the Giscardian-Gaullist coalition. French analysts predicted. The French Socialists, despite their traditional pro-European orientation, failed to produce a convincing margin over the Communists, as Socialist strategists had hoped to do.

In West Germany, the Christian Democrats were expected to get nearly 50 percent of the votes. The ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals got a combined 48 percent.

The campaigns in most countries failed to generate widespread interest in an election in which no real power appeared to be at stake. In a few countries, notably France, rivalries between political parties dominated the campaign without elucidating European issues.

In Britain, a record low turnout — barely more than 30 percent — appeared to favor a landslide victory for the Conservatives. The lack of British voter response appeared likely to toughen the Labor Party's anti-Common Market posture, and

it will increase pressure on the Conservative government to defend British interests in the EEC more actively, commentators said.

In West Germany and other staunchly pro-EEC countries, the Parliament's lack of power appeared to dampen the enthusiasm of voters who initially had hoped that its direct election was a prelude to expanded parliamentary authority.

### Italy Turnout

In Italy, high turnout was attributed to efforts by the Christian Democrats and the Communists to get out their voters and improve their showing over last week's general election.

The new Parliament will contain many members who are suspicious of the Common Market — French Gaullists and Communists, Danish groups, British Laborites. But they will be a minority.

Politically, the Socialists are expected to be the largest single group, and they may be cohesive enough to elect the Parliament's president from among their number. He will set the agenda.

But a majority of the new Parliament, polls indicated, will come

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## ESTIMATED TURNOUT

	Belgium (24 seats)	Britain (81 seats)	Denmark (16 seats)
Turnout:	N.A.	31%	47%
Previous national election:	92%	76%	70%
	France (81 seats)	Ireland (15 seats)	Italy (81 seats)
Turnout:	60%	59%	80%
Previous national election:	85%	76%	90%
	Luxembourg (6 seats)	Netherlands (25 seats)	W. Ger. (81 seats)
Turnout:	N.A.	58%	65%
Previous national election:	90%	88%	91%

## At West Bank Outpost

## Weizman Cools Settlement Protest

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, June 10 (WP) — A confrontation between Israel's peace movement and ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim settlers who are building a new civilian outpost near the West Bank Arab town of Nablus was defused today following a visit to the site by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. As a result, work continued on the settlement.

More than 1,000 members of the Peace Now movement had blocked a newly cut road leading to the remote settlement, preventing heavy flatbed trucks from taking in concrete prefabricated houses for the first wave of settlers.

The protesters also pushed large boulders across the access road to the settlement in an attempt to delay the project long enough to file for a temporary injunction with Israel's supreme court.

In response, Gush Emunim threatened to call in thousands of supporters to confront the peace demonstrators. However, Mr. Weizman, who flew to the site near the Arab village of Jubah, about a mile southeast of Nablus, told the protesters that the government's decision on establishing the Elon Moreh outpost was irrevocable and that demonstrations would not halt construction.

### Majority Backed

Mr. Weizman voted against the settlement in a Cabinet meeting last Sunday, but he said that the majority's decision will prevail.

Elon Moreh is the first settlement established since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March. Amid mounting opposition to the Elon Moreh outpost, both from Israel's left and the local Arab population, the Israeli Army today declared the area closed and prevented reporters from entering either the construction site or Nablus.

Reports from Nablus said, however, that a number of Arab merchants had closed their shops to protest the construction. The Voice of Israel reported that some merchants were forced by the regional military commander to reopen and that others followed suit.

Leaders of Peace Now, which more than a year ago was in the forefront of the movement advocating the dismantling of settlements

in the Sinai peninsula in exchange for a peace treaty with Egypt, said that they particularly object to the method the government used in establishing Elon Moreh.

In a lightning-fast, military-supported operation on Thursday, tents and equipment for the nucleus of the settlement were flown to the hilltop site by helicopter in what Peace Now members said that it was an obvious attempt to create a de facto presence before opponents could mount a legal challenge.

Gush Emunim, which is spearheading the settlement, says 1,000 persons will inhabit Elon Moreh in the first phase, and that the outpost gradually will be extended toward Nablus until it comprises an urban center of 100,000 persons.

Government officials said today 300 prefabricated houses will be erected in the first phase, along with a large community center, and that the cost in the first two months will be \$2 million.

Tsali Reshef, spokesman of Peace Now, said that in speeding up the establishment of Elon Moreh, the army neglected even to serve Arab landowners with the proper writs for expropriating several hundred acres of privately owned land. He also charged that the bulldozed road leading to the site cuts through Arab-owned cornfields not even covered by the expropriation orders.

As they left the settlement, Peace Now leaders vowed to continue their protest against Elon Moreh and other new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. About two dozen members of the Knesset who oppose the outpost also participated in today's demonstration.

## Iran Allegedly Purchases S. African Goods Secretly

By Kenneth Freed

TEHRAN, June 10 — Iran is secretly buying large amounts of goods from South Africa despite an official ban on trade with that nation, it has been learned.

Most of the imports are industrial plastics and related petrochemical products, sources said. Because of the hidden nature of the trade, exact amounts are unavailable, but foreign experts estimated the value of the imports to be \$80 million to \$90 million a year.

All trade and diplomatic contacts between Iran and South Africa were discontinued after the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, said that Iran would have nothing to do with a government practicing racial segregation.

Before the revolution, Iran bought more than \$100 million worth of goods a year from South Africa — primarily plastics, steel, grain and automobiles.

In order to disguise the plastics transactions, the Iranian government reportedly is allowing traders

to forge shipping documents to make it appear that the products are coming from elsewhere in Africa, particularly Mozambique and Swaziland.

The sources said that Iran tried to find substitute suppliers, but that the Johannesburg connection was maintained because of shortages in Europe and the lower market and transportation costs of South African goods. Business sources added that Iran might seek to buy grain — also secretly — from South Africa this year, although the South Africans may have little to export because of poor weather.

In spite of this turn toward pragmatism at the expense of ideology, there is no chance that Iran will change its policy of refusing to sell oil to South Africa, the sources said. South Africa imported almost all of its oil from Iran before the revolution, but now is paying high prices on the European spot market to fill its needs.

Iran's official ban on trade and political contacts with Israel remains firm, the sources said.

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## Delay Action on Egypt

## Nonaligned Nations Assail Mideast Pact

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, June 10 (Reuters) — A 25-nation meeting of the nonaligned movement ended today with a condemnation of U.S. policy in the Middle East. But demands by hardline Arab states to suspend Egypt from the movement for signing a peace treaty with Israel were shelved until a full summit

## Sadat's Party Impressive in Egyptian Vote

CAIRO, June 10 (Reuters) — President Anwar Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party has made an impressive showing in the opening round of the first multiparty general elections held in Egypt in 27 years.

The party is expected to increase its hold when runoff elections are held Thursday in the constituencies where none of the candidates got an absolute majority. At stake are 382 seats. The National Democratic Party has won 172 out of the 196 seats officially announced so far.

One of the most significant casualties in the elections was Khaled Moustafid, leader of the leftist opposition Unionist Progressive Party, who lost to an NDP candidate. The UPP, which had two seats in the outgoing Parliament, has alleged that the elections were rigged, but this was denied by the NDP. The UPP so far has not won a seat.

The Socialist Labor Party has won 18 seats, and the Liberal Socialist Party one seat. The Liberal Socialist Party leader, Mustafa Kamel Murad, faces a runoff election on Thursday.

The National Front Party, a new grouping that has not yet been officially constituted, has not won a seat so far.

meeting of nonaligned countries in Havana in September.

Arab efforts to suspend Egypt were strongly opposed by several countries, notably those from black Africa. The meeting here of the 88-nation movement's coordinating bureau — held to prepare for the Havana summit — said in a final declaration today, "that the Camp David accords and peace treaty... violated the decisions and resolutions of the nonaligned movement."

The declaration blamed U.S. policy for playing "an important role in aggravating the situation in the Middle East." It condemned the "policies which the United States seeks to impose on the region to the detriment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the total liberation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories."

It also stressed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to reject all settlements, projects and solutions "aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian question and denying the natural rights of the Palestinian people."

Israel was condemned for intensifying its policy of "annexing occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and establishing paramilitary Zionist settlements."

Despite lengthy discussion of the issue of Kampuchean (Cambodian) representation at the conference, there was little mention of Indo-Chinese issues in the declaration. The ousted Pol Pot government re-

tained the Kampuchean seat, despite opposition from Vietnam, which supports the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh.

The bureau, noting the rising tensions in Southeast Asia, expressed the hope that the aspirations of the countries of the region for peace and stability would be realized on the basis of the non-aligned principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaggression.

## Algeria Warns Of Peril of War With Morocco

ALGIERS, June 10 (AP) — Algeria has warned Western and other nations that any Moroccan military incursions into Algerian territory could lead to war.

The Foreign Ministry summoned ambassadors of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council yesterday to issue a warning that Algeria intends to meet with force any Moroccan incursion, the Algerian news agency said today.

In Morocco, the government newspaper Maroc-Soleil, commenting on the dispute over the former Spanish Sahara, which Morocco has occupied, said Algeria and Morocco are "in a state of undeclared war."

Missoum Sibh, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, told ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union that his country "gives notice that the Moroccan authorities must bear the full responsibility for the inevitable consequences of a violation of Algeria's borders," the agency said.

## Egyptian Official in U.S.

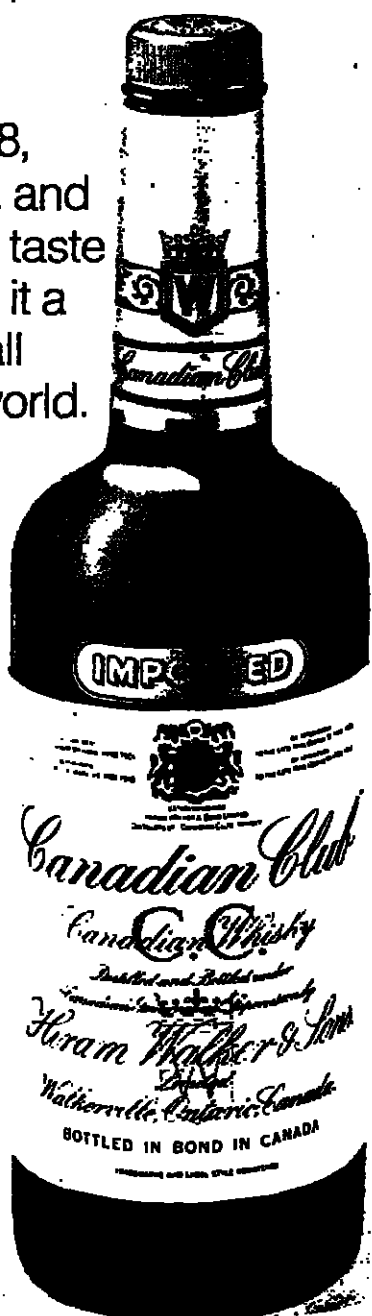
WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived yesterday for a five-day visit which will include discussions with President Carter and congressional leaders.

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ANTWERP	14	57	Overcast	MONTREAL	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Mist	MOSCOW	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	18	64	Showers
BELGRADE	26	79	Storm	NEW YORK	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	Storm	PARIS	17	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	73	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Overcast	ROME	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	63	Mist	TEHRAN	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Fair	TOKYO	23	73	Mist
FRANKFURT	24	75	Fair	TUNIS	23	73	Fair
GENEVA	21	70	Mist	VIENNA	22	71	Fair
HELSINKI	14	57	Overcast	WARSAW	19	66	Overcast
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Overcast				
LONDON	18	64	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)



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Nicaraguan national guardsmen (left) move through Masaya Saturday, counterattacking Sandinista guerrilla-held positions. Young refugees (right) flee the town during firefight.

## Heavy Fighting Breaks Out in Managua

MANAGUA, June 10 (AP) — Heavy fighting between national guardsmen and Sandinista guerrillas erupted today in the heart of Managua within sight of President Anastasio Somoza's fortified compound.

Tank, rocket and heavy-caliber machine-gun fire could be heard from the direction of the national stadium, six blocks away from the compound, which is called the bunker.

Reporters at the Intercontinental Hotel, near Gen. Somoza's compound, could see puffs of black smoke rising behind the stadium. The guard has been using the stadium as an induction center for reserves called up during the past week and as a first-aid center for wounded guardsmen.

Trucks loaded with soldiers armed with automatic rifles sped out of the bunker in the direction of the stadium. The fighting began late

this morning and continued into the early afternoon.

Fighting also was reported today in many poor neighborhoods of the Nicaraguan capital. Witnesses reported seeing bodies in the streets which had been barricaded by Sandinista guerrillas who said they had launched a final offensive to oust Gen. Somoza.

Red Cross volunteers were picking up wounded and dead in the poor sections here. Red Cross sources said that there were "many, many dead and injured."

Reporters here watched last night as guardsmen firing 50-caliber tracer ammunition battled guerrillas near the telecommunications authority building and the national palace, five blocks from the president's bunker.

A guard convoy was reported ambushed on the highway leading to the city of Masaya. The highway was cut by a fierce firefight that raged through most of the morning.

The guard claimed in a communiqué that it had recaptured Masaya, which is 20 miles south of Managua. Guard reinforcements followed a Sherman tank and armored car in sweeps through the city yesterday. The guard also claimed that it had smashed a two-week guerrilla offensive along the Costa Rican border.

In the south, crack units of Gen. Somoza's guard forced anti-government guerrillas to flee back across the border into neighboring Costa Rica, crushing the rebel offensive there, a guard commander said.

Communications also were cut between Managua and Leon, where Sandinistas bottled up the local garrison in guard headquarters. The guard said that it has surrounded the city; there was no word on whether a counterattack had begun.

## Schmidt Back From U.S.

HAMBURG, June 10 (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned last night from a five-day visit to the United States. He had talks with President Carter and received an honorary doctorate from Harvard University.

## Pope Is Established as East-West Force

(Continued from Page 1)

Polish Communist Party leader, the pope brought up the question of alliances, saying that their validity depends on whether they lead to more well-being and prosperity for the member states.

For Communist Eastern Europe, where members of the Warsaw Pact military alliance and the Comecon economic grouping often feel that these organizations are run solely for the support of the Soviet Union, the pope's meaning was inescapable. And it deeply irritated the Communist officials here who must sooner or later account to Moscow for their management of the papal visit.

## How to Taboo

The concern among party officials about such comments is that when they are spoken on Polish soil by a Polish pope, and heard by millions in neighboring countries, they tend to remove the taboos that the apparatus has created in 35 years about open discussion of this kind of subject.

Pope John Paul touched an even deeper nerve, calling into question the legitimacy of state power, when he raised the question of normalization of Polish state-church relations, in a speech before the Polish episcopate. Religious freedom, he said, does not just mean freedom of worship, but freedom for the church to take its total place in society. Beyond that, normalization meant "that the state understands its mission to society according to the principle of subsidiarity, namely, that it wishes to express the full sovereignty of the nation."

More directly stated, the legitimacy of the states of Eastern Europe, in the eyes of the pope, depends ultimately on their willingness to serve the people, and not vice versa. This is a way of saying that the socialist system is not a finality, and that nations have the ultimate right to determine how they shall live.

The pope suggested that the goals of Communist societies were flawed and inadequate. "Christ will never approve," he said in the in-

## 'Concession to Hawks'

## Kremlin Criticizes U.S. MX Decision

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, June 10 (NYT) — An authoritative Soviet commentary said today that the planned deployment of the MX missile by the United States was incompatible with the strategic arms limitation treaty that President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev are to sign in Vienna on June 18.

Nevertheless, the commentary in Pravda said, the summit meeting beginning Friday "can make possible an improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and also in the whole international climate."

Pravda's International Review described Mr. Carter's decision to develop the MX as a concession to U.S. senators who otherwise would oppose the ratification of the strategic arms treaty.

The MX is a heavy missile that could be deployed in underground tunnels and moved from site to site to make it more difficult for the Russians to target, reducing the vulnerability of the U.S. land-based strategic missile force to a possible Soviet first strike. The strategic arms accord permits each side to develop one new missile after the treaty comes into force.

## 'Hawks' Criticized

"The essential thing," Pravda said, "is the question of deployment of the MX. Hawks in the United States are trying to induce the president to choose a system of deployment of the MX that would make monitoring it more difficult, and this is in no way compatible with the SALT-2 treaty. It would be more positive now to concentrate efforts on curbing the arms race, not on new military preparations."

Mr. Brezhnev is expected to push for U.S. acceptance of Soviet proposals to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact troop strength in Central Europe, which has been under negotiation since 1973, and to propose a broader European conference, with the United States and

Canada participating, to discuss military tensions in Europe.

Despite the criticism of the MX decision, the Pravda commentary reflected a cautious sense of optimism about the Vienna summit. The caution has been evident here for some time, partly because of uncertainty in the Kremlin about whether the Senate will ratify the treaty. A two-thirds majority of the 100 senators will be needed for ratification.

## No Briefings

In Moscow, Soviet officials have held no optimistic briefings for U.S. correspondents about the Soviet expectations for the summit. Mr. Brezhnev has not invited reporters to his Kremlin office, as he did before a summit meeting with former President Richard Nixon in 1972, to chat about his visit to the world. And the Soviet press has blamed the United States for the long delay in working out the strategic arms treaty, which Pravda said today had been outlined by Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford in Vladivostok in 1974.

Soviet experts here said that if the Senate did not ratify the treaty, the Soviet Union could no longer deal seriously with the Carter administration on other matters and would turn to Europe to further the détente policies identified with Mr. Brezhnev's leadership.

The Soviet Union is also believed to have had the Vienna summit in mind when it issued a call to Peking to open Sino-Soviet negotiations to the next two months of improving relations between the two countries. The timing of the move last week was seen here as a Soviet answer to the Carter administration's decision to establish diplomatic relations with China at the end of last year, but Pravda denied this today. "The playing of a 'China card' or any other card in international relations is deeply alien to Soviet diplomacy," it said.

## Bid for SALT Approval Boosted By MX Missile Plans, Byrd Says

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The strategic arms limitation treaty would have no chance of ratification by the Senate if President Carter had not decided to authorize development of the MX missile, Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said yesterday.

"Had the MX been scrapped, SALT would have been scrapped," the West Virginia Democrat said. He said that he had relayed this view to the president last month. Mr. Carter approved production of the MX Friday.

Sen. Byrd said that he would not decide whether to support the SALT-2 treaty until the Senate received the version that the president is to sign June 18 in Vienna.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union would be allowed under SALT-2 to develop one new missile. An intercontinental ballistic missile like the MX, which is designed to be moved from site to site to make it harder for an enemy to find, has become necessary to maintain the validity of the triad approach to U.S. defense, Sen. Byrd said. This concept depends on land-based missiles, on missiles launched from submarines and on strategic bombers.

Sen. Byrd said that he had stated his view to the president in a letter dated May 22 and in a previous conversation had advised Mr. Carter that "a decision against the MX would have a very adverse impact on the senators who have not made up their minds on SALT-2, I believe."

Sen. Byrd said that he had no interest in accompanying Mr. Carter to the Vienna summit meeting next weekend with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, but he said that he was considering a visit to the Soviet Union next month in an effort to "enhance my independent judgment before I reach a decision on SALT."

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## Socialists Lag in European Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

from center-rightist parties, although they have been split among several separate groups in past European Parliaments.

Despite the disappointing electoral turnout, many European analysts have said that the Parliament gradually will gather prestige and authority because of political parties' direct stake in it from now on.

The new European Parliament will contain some of the best-known political figures in the Common Market countries.

## Prominent Candidates

In France, the four main political parties have prominent candidates who, as leaders of their lists, are sure to be elected under the electoral system of proportional representation.

Although Mrs. Veil has promised to resign from the government to devote herself full time to the European Parliament, the other political leaders could either divide their time between the two jobs or relinquish their new seats to lesser-known figures on their party lists.

Mr. Brandt has been tipped as a likely president of the new European Parliament. His list includes several prominent labor leaders, such as Heinz Oskar Vetter. The most prominent Christian Democratic candidate is Kai-Uwe von Hassel, a former cabinet minister and confidant of the late Konrad Adenauer.

In Italy, two former Christian Democratic premiers appeared assured of seats — Mariano Rumor and Emilio Colombo, president of the outgoing European Parliament. The Communist ticket is led by party leader Enrico Berlinguer, whose Eurocommunist policies include support for the EEC. The Socialist list is led by Jiri Pelikan, a naturalized Italian born in Czechoslovakia, who headed the Czech radio network during the spring of 1968 and escaped to Italy after the

## Jovian Envelope Found Far Hotter Than Solar Gases

BALTIMORE, June 10 (AP) — Jupiter is surrounded by an envelope of gases that are 100 times hotter than the sun's surface gases, scientists reported yesterday.

The solar system's largest planet is inside an envelope of charged particles with temperatures of 350 million to 400 million Centigrade (about 750 million Fahrenheit), 100 times hotter than the sun's corona. The envelope was discovered by a Low Energy Charged Particle (LECP) experiment carried out on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Voyager I spacecraft.

The presence of the superheated plasma was reported by Dr. S.M. Krimigis of Johns Hopkins University and the experiment's principal investigator. He said that the plasma "seems to occur in most of Jupiter's magnetosphere."

Jupiter's gas cover probably acquires its energy from the interaction of the planet's rapidly rotating magnetic field and the solar wind, he added. "This Jovian plasma is probably the hottest thing in the solar system," said Dr. George Gloeckler, a co-investigator. Voyager I, about 50 million miles from Jupiter, will approach Saturn on Nov. 13, 1980. It was launched from Cape Kennedy Sept. 5, 1977, and passed near Jupiter early in March. Voyager II will approach Jupiter in early July.

## Soviet Musicians Ask U.S. Asylum

TOKYO, June 10 (AP) — Two members of the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra left for San Francisco today after defecting at the completion of the orchestra's tour here and asking for asylum in the United States.

Valentin Malkov, 43, a trumpet player, and Nataliya Koloskova, 42, a violinist, reportedly approached U.S. authorities here Friday, saying that they were in love and did not want to return to the Soviet Union. Mr. Malkov has a wife and child in Moscow, the reports said, and his companion is unmarried.

The reports said that the two were granted protection by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and that the U.S. Embassy told the ministry that they would be granted U.S. asylum. Officials at the ministry and at the U.S. and Soviet embassies declined to comment.

## Ex-Defendant Killed In Wild Ulster Ride

KEADY, Northern Ireland, June 10 (Reuters) — Peadar McIlvenna, 24, of Armagh, acquitted five months ago of attempting to murder a British army officer, was killed last night in a bullet-splashing truck ride near this Northern Ireland border village.

Mr. McIlvenna and two companions traded fire with a British army patrol, later exchanged shots with an off-duty prison officer who was working in his garden and then drove across the border to a hospital in the Irish Republic.

## Pope Ends Poland Visit, Declares Hope to Return

(Continued from Page 1)

that has caused Communist authorities here such concern — that of a martyr murdered by King Boleslaw for defying him in 1079.

The only direct political allusion in his message came in one of his now famous asides. He greeted "the group of our brethren who came here from the south from beyond the Carpathians. How I would have desired that others could have been here also." The reference was to Czechoslovaks, thousands of whom were present today, holding high their banners. Many others reportedly were turned back by Polish authorities at the border.

## For Foreseeable Future

Although it was his farewell to Poland for the foreseeable future, the pope did not allow himself to be overcome by emotion until his final, late afternoon audience with several hundred journalists who had followed him around Poland for nine days. Speaking successively in Italian, English, French and Polish from the archway of a second-floor balcony of the residence of Archbishop Macharski, the pope said: "I felt a deep need to have my spirit fortified by a pilgrimage to the holy places of my homeland."

and I thank God for his goodness in allowing me to make it."

He went on: "I would ask you to tell the world, tell the peoples of all your countries, that John Paul II remembered them, held them in his heart, prayed for them, at every step of this pilgrimage. Lapsing into French, he added: "I hope, I hope, I hope to meet you again in this country, I hope."

Then it was into his motorcade for a final, triumphant trip through the streets of Cracow and to the airport for the departure ceremony, which was a mirror image of his arrival in Warsaw nine days ago: a walk past waiting military troops, a brief hug for Poland's president, Henryk Jablonski, and blessings for the thousands gathered on the tarmac.

Last came the formal farewell speeches, and the pope's conclusion: "I bid farewell to Poland, my homeland." He knelt to kiss the soil, then mounted the steps to his plane.

## Arrival in Rome

ROME, June 10 (AP) — The pope arrived in Rome this evening from Cracow.



Lowest Rating Since Nixon

# Carter's Popularity Falls to 30% in Poll

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT) — President Carter's public standing as fallen to a new low, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, at a time when the economy dominates public concern and citizens are emphasizing strong leadership as the presidential quality they want most.

The poll showed that overall approval of Mr. Carter's handling of the presidency dropped from 42 percent in March to a current 30 percent — lower than the worst rating of any recent president except Richard Nixon or Harry S. Truman.

The gloomy overall percentage was most strongly linked to how the public thought Mr. Carter was handling the economy. 70 percent disapproved of that element in his performance.

But the survey of 1,422 voting citizens reflected confidence that effective presidential leadership could solve such major problems as energy and the arms race, and showed that the public regarded both Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan more favorably than Mr. Carter.

And while it pointed to Mr. Reagan's age (he is 68) as a serious potential problem in his bid for the

Potential Gain

But there was at least a potential for gain on the arms issue, one of the few cheering signs the poll offered Mr. Carter, because 48 percent of those polled said that they would be more likely to vote for someone who supports a SALT

1980 Republican nomination, he will be going into that competition race more highly regarded than any other Republican candidates.

One of his major foes, former Texas Gov. John Connally, is regarded unfavorably by about as many Republicans as have a good opinion of him. But Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., although considerably less known, was thought of favorably by both Republicans and Democrats.

Still, Sen. Kennedy's strength dwarfed that of the others. He was preferred for the Democratic nomination by all kinds of Democrats, including Southerners and conservatives. Fully a third of the Republicans polled said that they had a favorable opinion of him.

Mr. Carter, by contrast, appeared to have the unfortunate knack of generating personal opposition from those who disagreed with him politically without receiving enhanced backing from those who agreed with him.



Kenneth Duncan (center) leads several hundred Ku Klux Klansmen in parade through Decatur, Ala., on Saturday.

## Klansmen Jeer Black Protesters During March in Alabama Town

DECATUR, Ala., June 10 (NYT) — Five hundred state and local policemen blockaded the streets of this town in northern Alabama yesterday as about 1,200 black demonstrators paraded past 150 jeering Ku Klux Klansmen brandishing clubs, baseball bats and lead pipes.

The marchers, led by the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and accompanied by two black members of Congress as well as representatives of other civil rights organizations, marched past the Klansmen to city hall for the rally.

The symbolic confrontation between the blacks and Klansmen, members of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, followed a clash two weeks ago in which two Klansmen and two blacks were wounded by gunfire after a black fired into a group of Klansmen who had blocked a similar march.

The Klansmen, led by Bill Wilkinson, their Imperial Wizard, held a march yesterday morning, then lingered by the roadside to chant "White power! White power!" as the black demonstrators marched by.

While 43 percent of the Democrats responded favorably on Mr. Carter and 34 percent unfavorably, for the public as a whole it was 33 percent favorable, 45 percent unfavorable and 22 without an opinion.

Sen. Kennedy got 73 percent favorable and 16 unfavorable from Democrats and 58 favorable and 28 unfavorable from the entire sample. He even received 36 percent favorable from Republicans polled, compared with only 19 for Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy also picked up overwhelming support from the 43 percent of those polled who said that they would be more likely to back a candidate who favored a comprehensive government health insurance program — an issue closely identified with Sen. Kennedy.

The favorable-unfavorable range is regularly used by pollsters to identify problems and opportunities for their clients. The numbers were particularly instructive on the Republican side.

Mr. Reagan got a 44 percent favorable and 36 unfavorable overall response. But among Republicans, it was 64 percent favorable, 22 unfavorable. Moreover, he was about as well off in the Northeast, where key early primaries are held, as elsewhere. The Northeast was Mr. Connally's weakest region.

Mr. Connally came out worse with the general public, with 22 percent favorable and 35 percent unfavorable. And he was only about even, 32 percent favorable and 29 unfavorable, among Republicans.

By contrast, Sen. Baker, although far less widely known, had about as high a favorable rating (28 percent among Republicans, 21 among all respondents), with much lower negatives (8 percent in his own party and 21 overall). He was also the alternative most favorably regarded by those Republicans with an unfavorable view of Mr. Reagan.

High Inflation, Unemployment Seen

## Deep Recession Predicted for This Year

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP) — The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has unofficially warned Congress to expect a full-fledged recession later this year and through most of 1980, with inflation continuing at a double-digit pace and unemployment rising to 7.5 percent.

The updated forecast, decidedly gloomier than the administration's current predictions and the budget office's own last January, reflects the recent weakening in the economy and the impact of the sharp oil-price increases this year by the oil producers' cartel.

The predictions were prepared too late for Congress to use in setting its initial fiscal 1980 budget targets last month. But the House and Senate budget committees both are reported to be revising their forecasts in line with the budget office predictions.

If the budget office forecast proves to be accurate, it could add at least \$10 billion — and potentially a good deal more — to the budget deficit next year and dash plans by Congress and the administration to balance the federal budget in fiscal 1981.

The forecast contains these elements:

- The nation's economy will fall into a recession later this year, with the growth rate slowing to an average 2.4 percent for this year and only 1.3 percent for next — implying at least three quarterly periods of actual decline, possibly through this time next year.

- Inflation will continue at a double-digit pace, with consumer prices rising an average 10.1 percent this year and slowing to an average 8.3 percent in 1981. Consumer prices rose 9 percent last year.

- The nation's unemployment rate, now 5.8 percent of the work force, will begin rising this summer to an average 6.9 percent for 1980, with joblessness climbing to a peak

of about 7.5 percent in the second half of next year.

The combination of figures would appear to show the economy in a recession — with double-digit inflation — beyond the start of the primary elections next spring and well into the campaigns both for the presidency and for congressional races.

Milder Than 1974-75

Although the downturn that the budget office predicts would be less serious than the 1974-75 recession, it still would be worse than economists had been forecasting earlier this year.

The White House has predicted that the economy will slow only moderately this year and then begin improving early next year, with only a slight rise in unemployment and inflation slowing from last year's levels.

The economic assumptions on which last month's congressional budget resolution was based showed the economy growing by 2.1 percent both this year and next, with inflation averaging 8.4 percent this year and slowing to 7.8 percent next — substantially more optimistic than the budget office's new predictions.

The office's new forecast makes it almost certain that Congress will have to revise its own budget targets drastically when it enacts its

final budget resolution late this summer or in early fall.

The changes also could deepen the split between liberals and conservatives. Although conservatives are adamant about balancing the budget, liberals may try to stimulate the economy if a recession comes.

Ceilings in September

Under the five-year congressional budget process the legislators set initial spending and tax-receipt targets early in the spring and then turn them into binding spending ceilings by mid-September.

The budget office forecast was in line with recent economic indicators that have showed the economy weakening and job growth slowing. Some economists believe the country already has begun sliding into a recession. The major question has been how deep the downturn will be.

Although the budget office forecast was described as preliminary, the agency is expected to publish a slightly more pessimistic forecast sometime in July. Budget office economists have one of the better track records among economic forecasters.

The office's calculations were made known privately to congressional leaders before final passage of the initial budget resolution last month. But congressional sources said the two budget committees decided to shelve them for the moment in what was described as a gamble that the economy might improve.

4 Die in U.S. Mine Blast

CALUMET, La., June 10 (AP) — An explosion sent shock waves through a salt mine here yesterday, killing four miners and leaving another missing and possibly trapped 1,200 feet underground, officials said. The blast occurred shortly after a charge of explosives had been set off by miners.

Compensation Turned Down

## U.S. Veterans of Nagasaki Publicize Cancer Cases

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT) — The new news — it was late September, 1945, when James McDaniel, then 24, arrived in Nagasaki, Japan, one of 200 Marines quartered in a bombed-out waterfront hotel while they cleaned up the rubble from the atomic bombing that had once been a city. He drove a dump truck.

"I helped pick up metal," he remembered. "It was cold — there were puddles and frost on the ground — but the metal felt warm in my hands."

"You could take bricks, and they'd turn to powder," added Harold Coppola, another former Marine who was stationed in Nagasaki until his constant nausea and vomiting caused him to be sent home. "I used to kick it around. You'd kick it, and it'd turn to dust."

The atomic bomb was someone's nightmare in those days, but today it is theirs as well. Both men have developed bone-marrow cancer, and they believe it was caused by their exposure to residual radiation from the bomb.

Magazine Article

They came to Washington Friday to ask the government to do something about their plight and to publicize an article in the Progressive magazine in which writer Norman Solomon says that he has found high incidence of bone-marrow cancer among some 1,000 Marines stationed within a mile of the atomic blast at the end of September, 1945.

A press conference for them was sponsored by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who said that she is concerned with the health effects of low levels of radiation in the city she represents, Denver, where residents are worried about hazards from radioactive waste.

In his article, Mr. Solomon said he has more than 50 cases for bone-marrow cancer during cleanup duties at Nagasaki or Hiroshima, have been filed with the Veterans Administration, most within the past two years. He said he had contacted

several dozen veterans who were stationed within about a mile of Nagasaki, men who are now mechanics, loggers, clerks, farmers and taxi drivers, some of whom now have cancer.

The Army, the Progressive article recounts, said that an examination of the ground in Nagasaki found that radioactive contamination was "below the hazardous limits" and gave its approval for the occupying troops to disembark.

"No one even mentioned radiation," Mr. McDaniel said. "They told us the atomic bomb had made such a mess — and it was." He wore no protective clothing, drank the water, and stayed until October. After the war, he went to work as a diesel mechanic for the Weyerhaeuser Co., in southwestern Washington State. Five years ago, he found he had Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, a rare cancer of the bone marrow in which blood protein is overproduced.

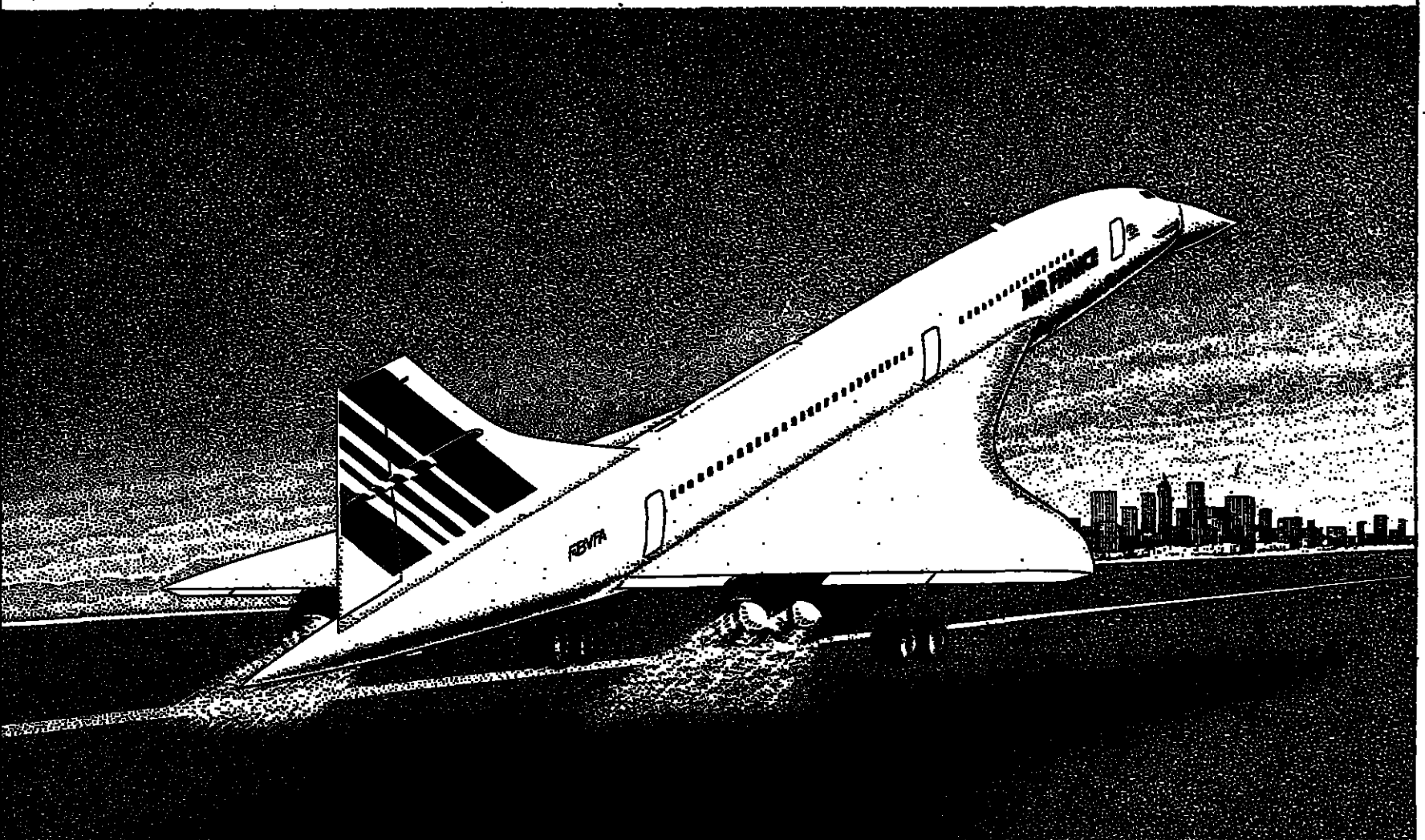
He filed a claim for compensation with the Veterans Administration, but was rejected on the grounds that he cannot show his disability is service connected.

"I don't feel I want to take anything from the government," he said, "but I'm too young to retire. I can't draw Social Security. I'm getting weaker, and I'm going to need help. All I'm asking is a little recognition there was something."

He said that he hoped the government would initiate a study of the Nagasaki veterans comparable with the study now under way through the Center for Disease Control, which has found twice the number of expected leukemias among participants in Shot Smoky, one of the atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in Nevada.

Mr. Coppola, who lives in Lake Worth, Fla., was a painter and secretary of his local union but has not worked in five years. He has bone-marrow cancer. "If I break a bone, I'm really in trouble," he said. His claim for compensation has also been rejected by the VA on the same grounds.

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## Patent Medicine Ingredient

## U.S. Recalls Sleep Aids Linked to Cancer

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The government and industry are recalling most drugs containing a cancer-causing antihistamine that for years has been the active ingredient in such nonprescription sleeping pills as Somnux, Excedrin P.M. and Compoz.

The recall, announced Friday, means products with methapyrilene should quickly disappear from pharmacies and other stores that sell over-the-counter drugs to be replaced with the same brand-name products using a less potent antihistamine.

The voluntary recall involves drugs using methapyrilene which for 25 years has been used in over-the-counter sleep aids and other drugs.

The announcement was made jointly by Joseph Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Proprietary Association, whose members make 80 percent to 90 percent of the nonprescription products containing methapyrilene.

This substance poses a potential risk to humans, and people who take sleep aids or cough-cold or allergy remedies should discontinue using those containing methapyrilene, Mr. Califano said.

Consumers should consult the ingredient list on medicines in their possession to see whether methapyrilene appears.

The recall will not remove over-the-counter nasal sprays and skin medications that contain relatively small amounts of methapyrilene because the risk associated with them is much lower, the government said.

The National Cancer Institute concluded in April that methapyrilene causes liver cancer in rats and mice and should be presumed to do so in humans.

After evaluating the cancer institute's data, the Food and Drug Administration reached the same conclusion. Commissioner Donald Kennedy said last Wednesday that his agency was working very hard to eliminate the substance from the drug market.

Wayne Pines, a spokesman for the Food and Drug Administration, said that companies that do not belong to the trade association would be asked to recall their products. He said that if they fail to comply they could face seizure of the drugs through further government proceedings.

The Proprietary Association said that most makers of over-the-counter sleep aid products have stopped manufacturing drugs containing the chemical and some have begun to ship reformulated products.

Among the drugs that have or soon will be reformulated were Somnux, Compoz, Excedrin P.M., Sleep-Eze, Nytol, Allerest Time Release Capsules, COPE, Sleepinal, Tranquim, Quiet World and Nervine.

Sleep-Eze and Quiet World have been reformulated for several months. Mr. Walden said some other manufacturers began shipping reformulated products last week. Officials said the reformulation involves substituting pyrilamine, a chemically related but less potent antihistamine, for the traditional ingredient.



Rolf Heissler

## Suspect Is Held In Schleyer Case

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, June 10 — One of the principal suspects sought in connection with the kidnapping and slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer was arrested yesterday in Frankfurt during a stakeout of his apartment, authorities said.

Police said Rolf Heissler, 31, allegedly a longtime member of several West German guerrilla organizations, was surprised by officers when he returned to his apartment. He attempted to draw a weapon and was wounded in the head by a policeman. The wound was not considered serious.

Heissler, a convicted bank robber, and others linked to the radical Baader-Meinhof gang have been sought for questioning in the Schleyer case. Mr. Schleyer was kidnapped in 1977 in Cologne in an effort to gain the release of 11 jailed guerrillas. His body was found 44 days later in Mulhouse, France.

## Spanish Police Hold 9 Alleged Guerrillas

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 10 (AP) — Police said today that nine alleged members of the Basque separatist organization ETA were arrested in this Basque area in northern Spain.

Five pistols and ammunition were found in their possession. Police said they also seized 20 kilos of explosives, fuses and detonators found in a country house outside the town of Tolosa near San Sebastian.

## U.S. Panel Kills Alternative-Energy Plan

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP) — Objections by the Office of Management and Budget have killed a proposal by the Treasury and Energy departments to set up a \$10-billion international corporation for developing alternative sources of energy.

The proposal would have been made by President Carter to the economic summit in Tokyo later this month.

"Nothing close to that, or as ambitious, is likely to be made in Tokyo," a high government source said Friday. Many officials, refusing to be quoted, expressed disappointment that the plan "did not prosper at the hands of OMB."

Neither Treasury nor budget officials would comment on the proposal. Privately, Energy Department officials reiterated that it would have been a useful initiative.

Other sources said that the budget office had proposed an alternative program, but budget officials would not comment on that either.

The Treasury-Energy Department proposal was put forward with elaborate secrecy — about a month ago by Treasury officials who argued that private capital was not prepared to take all the financial risks involved in developing new sources of energy, such as oil from coal and shale.

## "World Bank" Approach

What they suggested was essentially a "World Bank" approach — an international development institution with about \$1 billion in initial capital and \$9 billion "callable" as needed. The organization would borrow money as needed to fill the gap between existing research and development projects, and commercial operations. By the time new production was flowing, backers predicted, it might be unnecessary to subsidize the operation.

Advocates of the \$10-billion plan thought that such a proposal, if ratified at an international meeting such as the Tokyo summit, would shorten the time lag in achieving alternative energy supplies. They also felt that it would be an important psychological commitment to the objective of oil-consuming nations.

## Egypt Permits Tourist in With Israeli Passport

PORT SAID, Egypt, June 10 (AP) — Egyptian immigration officials bent the rules yesterday and allowed a tourist to enter the country on an Israeli passport.

Ofra Gamel of Jerusalem was allowed to enter after she told authorities she was married to a U.S. citizen, showed her U.S. immigration card and said she was completing her naturalization papers in the United States.

She had been denied entry when the 30-ton yacht Gabriella pulled into this Mediterranean harbor. Mrs. Gamel was among 17 Western tourists who left from Tel Aviv on the vessel Thursday.

Egyptian authorities had given approval for the ship to dock but said they were told all those on board had non-Israeli papers. Baruch Saville, a British travel writer who also carries an Israeli passport, was allowed to enter on his British document.

After a 10-hour delay, the Egyptians allowed the group into the country. Egypt and Israel agreed last Wednesday to open direct tourist links by air and sea but neither country has begun issuing visas to citizens of the other.

to reduce dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

But the proposal, discussed by U.S. officials and their counterparts in six nations that will attend the summit, was conditional on budget office support. The U.S. share of the obligation was to have been 30 to 40 percent of the total.

Without such support, the plan was dropped at a meeting of summit planners two weeks ago. "The

OMB decision," an administration official said, "must have reflected the president's own view to a certain extent."

Sources also said that other nations were cautious about the plan. Concern was expressed about the scheme's costs and practicality, but it was never rejected because of fears that it might be considered "confrontational."

Sources here and abroad Friday agreed that, if Mr. Carter had come

to Tokyo with the plan, it would have had a good chance of being adopted. One official said that the plan "is not a dead issue just because it won't be proposed at the summit."

The summit planners have a final meeting in Paris next week, at which various kinds of energy proposals will be discussed. Other ways of dealing with energy, including the difficult problem of the spot oil market, will be examined, sources said.

## 9 Teams Investigate DC-10 Problems

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)

Nine teams of aviation investigators are being sent across the United States to determine whether problems of design, manufacture or maintenance of the DC-10 jetliner may have contributed to the disaster in Chicago last month, the government said yesterday.

Jerome Doolittle, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said that four teams have been assigned to the eight airlines that fly DC-10s, with orders to study maintenance procedures.

Four other FAA teams will be working with McDonnell Douglas, builder of the DC-10, at the compa-

ny's plant in Long Beach, Calif., he said.

Meanwhile, he said, a four-member team in Washington is analyzing the operation history of each aircraft in the DC-10 fleet, examining such things as the number of rough landings experienced and incidents of turbulence penetration and engine failure.

The teams are searching for clues as to why in some instances cracks appeared in the pylons that hold the DC-10's jet engines to its wings.

On May 25, an American Airlines DC-10 lost an engine during takeoff from Chicago's O'Hare airport and plunged to the ground, killing 275 persons.

Inspections of DC-10s since the crash have disclosed numerous cracks in the pylon, and the FAA suspended certification of the wide-bodied jet on Wednesday. The action grounded all 138 DC-10s operated by U.S. airlines.

Mr. Doolittle said a metal flange, found cracked in the engine mounting of the downed plane, has not been required to be inspected frequently in the past because it was considered something that would not fail.

That flange could be part of the

## Mexican Well Spews Oil Into Gulf in Blowout

HOUSTON, June 10 (NYT)

An exploratory oil well off the Yucatan Peninsula blew out last Sunday and has been pouring 30,000 to 45,000 barrels of crude oil a day into the Gulf of Mexico.

At that rate, the well has already spewed out more crude oil — 6 million gallons — than was lost in the most recent blowout of similar magnitude in the North Sea on April 22, 1977.

The Mexican blowout could have both negative and positive consequences. It suggested that a big oil field may have been discovered, leading weight to the speculation of geologists who have said there may be huge reserves off the Mexican coast.

But it was feared that the accident might pose a serious environmental threat to coastal areas of both Mexico and Texas.

Officials of Petenex, the Mexican oil authority, said it had begun drilling a relief well to tap the oil below its escape point and stop the leakage. But some experts said this might take three to six months.

In the meantime, oceanographers said that if easterly winds continued, the oil slick could reach landfall in Mexico next week. The winds were said to be driving the slick, estimated at 100 miles long and 10 miles wide, in the general direction of Vera Cruz.

## Terrorist Sentenced In El Al Bus Attack

LONDON, June 10 (AP)

Arab terrorist Fahad Mihvi received four life sentences Friday for a gun and grenade attack on a bus carrying an El Al airline crew last August in London. Nine persons were wounded in the incident and a second terrorist died when a grenade exploded in his face.

Mihvi, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was found guilty of the murder of a stewardess, of attempting to murder another, of possessing a machine gun and of causing an explosion.

## Suits Filled in Crash

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)

Three multimillion-dollar lawsuits have been filed in the Chicago crash, two charging negligence against the plane's manufacturer and one claiming improper construction of the jet.

Two of the suits were filed Friday in federal court and the other in Superior Court, naming as defendants McDonnell Douglas and American Airlines. One of the federal suits also named General Electric Co., which manufactured some of the engine's components.

Raymond Towns, spokesman for McDonnell Douglas, said Friday that the firm would not comment on the suits because it had not yet been served notice. The other defendant firms were not available for comment.

The parents of Kerry Tims, 19, of Claremont, Calif., filed their suit seeking \$810 million in Superior Court. Willy and Betty Tims claimed in their suit that the DC-10 was not properly constructed and had structural design defects.

In the federal suits, heirs of Robert Vaughn and Shu-Ren Lin filed negligence and strict liability suits against McDonnell Douglas and American Airlines. Attorneys for the Vaughn family also included General Electric Co. in their \$5 million suit, charging negligence in the manufacture of the engine that dropped as the plane left the ground. Mr. Shu-Ren's widow and children are asking for \$20 million.

## Amin Aide Astles Is Sent to Uganda To Face Charges

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 10

(AP) — British-born Robert Astles, one of deposed President Idi Amin's top aides, was flown from Kenya to Uganda yesterday and taken to Luzira Prison, police announced.

He was returned to this country less than 24 hours after Kenyan authorities ordered him extradited. The new Ugandan government had charged Mr. Astles with murder and asked for his extradition.

Mr. Astles served as Marshal Amin's foreign policy adviser and reportedly organized his secret police and terror agency, the State Research Bureau, whose agents have been accused of murdering thousands of the former dictator's opponents.

The Briton is the first top official of Marshal Amin's government to be extradited by Kenya since Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exile forces toppled the president's eight-year-old regime in April. Hundreds of Amin followers fled into Kenya.

During a 70-minute court appearance in Nairobi Friday, Mr. Astles asked not to be extradited. "I am not guilty of anything," he said.

## Man Held in Arizona In Bus Bomb Threat

PHOENIX, June 10 (AP)

A man with a grenade taped to his stomach was captured Friday after allegedly threatening to blow up a bus unless he was paid \$236,000 by the Phoenix-based Greyhound Corp., the FBI said.

David Mathias, 22, of Bonded, Wis., was arrested in a parking lot when he attempted to collect the money. A man had telephoned Greyhound Friday morning, saying that if he did not get the cash, a bomb aboard a bus would go off. Police said the threat turned out to be a hoax and the grenade he carried was harmless.

## "Better go Gulf Air..."



...they know the way"

We know the way you need a choice of conveniently timed, direct flights to the Arabian Gulf, with onward connections throughout the area. So we scheduled\* two flights daily from London, with four flights a week via Paris and three via Amsterdam, to link up with our comprehensive Intra Gulf network.

We know the way you want to relax en route. So we offer spacious seating in luxurious Tri Stars, and our unique Golden Falcon Service, in the true traditions of Arab hospitality. Enjoy superb international catering, plus fine French wine, full length movies and audio entertainment, all with the compliments of Gulf Air.

\*Gulf Air is a member of 'La Confrerie de la Chaine des Rotisseurs' — one of the world's oldest and most famous gastronomic societies.  
\* From 16th June.

طيران الخليج  
Bettergo GULFAIR

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## DON'T CALL CHARLIE IN CHICAGO UNTIL YOU READ THIS AD.

You can't wait to call Charlie. He really gave you the right tips about the Left Bank.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Telephon—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have the folks at home call you right back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge on short calls is low. (You can pay Charlie in dollars when he gets his bill.) Also, surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.\* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

Now, call Charlie. If you make it good enough, he might hop a plane.

Bell System

\*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal





## Obituaries

### Reinhard Gehlen, Ex-Chief of Bonn Spies

TARNBERG, West Germany, June 10 (AP) — Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, 77, the first chief of the German intelligence service, died of cancer Friday night at his home in this mountain resort near Tarnberg, a spokesman said yesterday.

Gen. Gehlen's book "Der Dienst" ("The Service") was a best seller in 1971. It claimed that Mar-Bornmann, Hitler's deputy, spied for the Soviet Union and died in a skull identified as that of a man by his former dentist was buried at a construction site in Berlin.

Gen. Gehlen joined the Wehrmacht in 1920. He went to the Defense Ministry as a captain in 1935 and later was assigned to the general staff. As a colonel in 1942, Gen. Gehlen took over a German army intelligence branch working on the West front to assess Soviet forces.

The Third Reich approached Gen. Gehlen in April, 1945, Gen. Gehlen into disfavor with Hitler, who thought his analysis of the Soviet Union was "completely idiotic," Hitler said.

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He fired him a few days before the end of the war and replaced him with Lt. Col. Gerhard Wessel, who later succeeded Gen. Gehlen as chief of West German intelligence.

Gen. Gehlen approached the U.S. forces invading Germany in 1945 and was taken to Washington for questioning. He returned in 1946 to establish the Gehlen Organization, employing many former aides in intelligence gathering.

In 1955, his organization became the official West German intelligence agency, directly responsible to the chancellor. Gen. Gehlen retired in 1968.

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He left politics and entered journalism in 1922 as Rome correspondent for the Times of London. He began working for the Daily Telegraph in 1942.

Forrest Carter  
ABILENE, Texas, June 10 (AP) — Forrest Carter, a Western novelist, died Thursday after an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Carter was best known for "Gone with the Wind," on which the movie "The Outlaw Josey Wales" was based. The Tennessee native, who was in his mid-50s when he died, said that he was unsure of his birth date.

Ralph Lewis  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10 (AP) — Ralph Lewis, 61, the editor of the Harvard Business Review and a director of several corporations, died Thursday on a business trip in Paris.

Mr. Lewis, a native of Dayton, Ohio, was a special agent for the FBI from 1941 to 1945 and assistant controller of Time Inc. from 1945 to 1951. He then served for a year as assistant managing editor of Fortune magazine.

After working for a management consulting firm, Mr. Lewis joined Arthur Young and Co., the accounting firm, in 1954. He remained there until 1971, when he became editor of the Harvard Business Review.

Mr. Lewis served as a director of several organizations, including Houghton Mifflin Co.; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; and 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

Q. You were one of the very first backers and financial supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution against the shah. Now you seem to have reservations. Why?

A. There is a lot of confusion but I still think they're on the right track. There was certainly more bloodshed in the American and French revolutions. They will control their own destiny.

Q. Libya and Algeria have supported Polisario's guerrilla war against Morocco. There are now reports of a soon-to-be announced compromise agreement between Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania to end the war short of Polisario's demands for Saharan independence. What will be your attitude?

A. You are misinformed. There will be no compromise. The choice is clear: independence or nothing. Short of that we will continue the struggle. The problem is between Morocco and the Saharan people. And unless Mauritania changes its attitude, the unilateral cease-fire declared by Polisario for Mauritania a year ago will break down.



Gen. Reinhard Gehlen

1945 to 1951. He then served for a year as assistant managing editor of Fortune magazine.

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### U.S. Farmers, Libya Discuss Oil Deal

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP) — Representatives of U.S. farm co-operatives say they are close to an agreement with Libya to sell wheat and corn in return for oil for their diesel fuel refineries.

"I do feel it's going to be finalized," Allan Grant, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said Friday. Mr. Grant and other members of a trade delegation held talks in Tripoli early last month and will return for more detailed negotiations in July.

Mr. Grant stressed that the commodities would be sold at prevailing prices but that savings on oil would be realized by eliminating middlemen. The six major refineries owned by farm co-operatives have a capacity of 500,000 barrels a day and Mr. Grant said that purchases up to this amount were being considered.

Grain requirements are small in Libya, a country of 2.8 million persons. However, Mr. Grant said, they are expected to increase as Libya shifts to more poultry and meat production.

In talks with the Farm Bureau officials, the Libyans also indicated an interest in U.S. grain for the purpose of supplying food aid to other Arab and Moslem countries that lack oil revenues.

Mr. Grant said that the State Department had expressed no objection to a straight commercial deal. But department officials said Friday that they have received only vague descriptions of the terms and therefore were not in a position to judge it.

A spokesman for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives also disclosed Friday that grain-for-oil deals had been discussed over the last two years with Algeria, China and Mexico, but that "these deals have had a habit of falling apart at the last minute."

### Would Trade Grain for Fuel

Any agreement along the lines being considered would have broad political and economic significance. It would suggest that grain, as a major U.S. resource, could be used to gain access to additional foreign oil.

Most of Libya's production of 2 million barrels a day is committed under long-term contracts. Mr. Grant said that Libyan officials gave the impression that any incremental allocation to the farm organizations would come from new production.

### Drop Expected In Soviet Grain Crop This Year

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union is expected to reap a much smaller grain harvest this year after a record crop last year, according to the Agriculture Department.

Production in the Soviet Union and in other major grain areas of the world has a major bearing on U.S. grain exports, the prices U.S. farmers get for their crops and, ultimately, the cost of food to U.S. consumers.

Based on current indications, the Soviet Union's harvest may be around 190 million metric tons, 30 percent less than last year's record of 237.2 million metric tons, the department said Friday.

The forecast, highly qualified because of weather uncertainties, was the first official estimate of harvest possibilities this year by the department's special Soviet grain task force.

Officials said that the total grain crop will likely range between 170 million and 210 million metric tons, well below Moscow's planned goal of 226.8 million metric tons this year.



## Including Co-Production of Weapons

## Ecevit Wants Long-Term U.S. Aid to Revive Economy

By Nicholas Gage

ANKARA, June 10 (NYT) — Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit says that Turkey wants long-term aid from the United States, in an amount that American officials put at \$1 billion a year, to revive the country's ailing economy and enable it to play its role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Ecevit said Friday that Turkey wants, in addition to credits and grant aid, direct participation by the United States in joint ventures for arms production to enable the Turks to develop their own defense industry.

"In our relationship with the United States, we have been insisting since we took office that it should not be confined to cooperation in the field of security," he said. "We should cooperate also in defense industries. Turkey has been left outside the co-production schemes of NATO" for manufacturing weapons, he added, and is entitled to participate in such joint ventures.

He did not specify the amount of economic assistance Turkey is seeking. But the U.S. Embassy here has put the value of such military equipment at \$2.5 billion to \$3.5 billion.

If that is added to the economic assistance the Turks are asking for, the total aid package would approach \$1 billion a year, according to U.S. officials here. They said Mr. Ecevit was looking for a commitment for five years. This year, Turkey is expected to receive \$300 million from the United States — the highest amount of aid received by any country after Israel and Egypt.

## Long-Term Agreements

While Mr. Ecevit said that he did not want to link the future of American military facilities in Turkey to his aid request, he complained that Washington wanted long-term agreements regarding installations without entering into long-term economic commitments.

Mr. Ecevit said that he was upset by suggestions in the American press that he is using Washington's request for U-2 intelligence flights over Turkey to monitor Soviet missile launches as a bargaining point for long-term aid.

During the interview, Mr. Ecevit appeared more relaxed and optimistic than in recent weeks, no doubt buoyed by a pledge of \$1.45 billion in credits 10 days ago from major industrial countries and the

World Bank. The aid is contingent on the signing of a belt-tightening agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Ecevit said that he expects to sign the agreement next month and plans to use the funds to increase Turkey's export earnings, which, he noted, had already risen by 30 percent this year.

He also asserted that major progress is being made against political violence, despite continued slayings.

He said that he strongly favors a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, advocates legalizing the Communist Party, does not foresee elections before 1981 and opposes any White House effort to mediate Turkey's differences with Greece.

"It is a historic fact that whenever others were involved in problems between the Greeks and Turks, they became more difficult to solve and sometimes even resulted in conflict," he said.

Mr. Ecevit, who has been trying to improve relations with Arab countries, hinted that he has some reservations about the ultimate value of President Carter's peace initiatives in the Middle East. He said that he hoped an overall Middle

East peace would be achieved and said that he recognized that the conflict between Egypt and Israel had been terminated.

"But relations between the Arab countries and the West have become more strained and complex as a result," the Turkish leader added.

He expressed cautious hope about talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, which will begin this week in Nicosia, but suggested that they could be jeopardized if Greek Cypriots tried to involve outside parties in the issues.

"The matter is now taken up in its proper platform," he said. "But if the Greek Cypriots continue to exploit the issue in other platforms where the problem cannot be solved, a psychological atmosphere not conducive to constructive results will develop in the intercommunal talks."

He reiterated Turkey's stand against allowing Greece to re-enter its military relationship with NATO on the same terms it had when it left in 1974 to protest Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

Mr. Ecevit said that the old terms gave Greece too much control of the Aegean Sea. "This is unacceptable to us because even before the summer of 1974, all the other NATO countries admitted it was an unfair arrangement," he said.

Noting that Turkey has reacted positively to compromise suggestions proposed by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the NATO commander, Mr. Ecevit said, "Now it is up to Greece to take a position."

Mr. Ecevit devoted most of the interview to domestic issues. He made it clear that he feels strong enough politically, after the pledges of \$1.45 billion in credits, to reach final agreement with the International Monetary Fund on turning the pledge into reality, despite the fund's demand that Turkey undertake stringent economic reforms.

## 6 Are Slain

ISTANBUL, June 10 (AP) — Officials said today that at least six persons have been killed in the last two days in a resurgence of what is believed to be politically inspired violence across Turkey.

Two persons were slain in the Black Sea district of Ordu when unidentified gunmen raked a bus terminal with automatic weapons fire, police said.

In Manisa, a member of the Marxist Turkish Labor Party was shot and killed, officials reported. A schoolteacher was gunned down in Istanbul, authorities said.

The other two victims were a leftist worker in the southern town of Adana and a teenager in the remote eastern province of Kars near the Soviet border, officials said.



Refugees caught by Hong Kong border patrol are fed before being sent back to China.

## Record 2,400 Fleeing Vietnamese Reach Hong Kong

HONG KONG, June 10 (Reuters) — Another 2,400 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Hong Kong today in a fleet of 27 flimsy junks from the South China Sea — a record for the number of boat people arriving in one day.

Because Hong Kong's refugee camps are packed, today's arrivals were towed to an anchorage off one of the British crown colony's outlying islands.

The colony has another much

bigger, more permanent problem — a flood of illegal immigrants from China. Officials say that Hong Kong's population has been swelled by at least 80,000 emigrants and refugees from China since Jan. 1, and the number successfully eluding border patrols is now running at 1,000 a day.

The new Vietnamese arrivals boosted the population of boat people here to more than 50,000.

They have been sailing in at the rate of about 1,000 a day for the last 10 days.

Hong Kong Gov. Sir Murray Maclehoose leaves Tuesday for London for talks on the worsening refugee situation. Sir Murray is scheduled to go on to Washington to press the United States to take more refugees and to Geneva for talks with Paul Harting, the UN high commissioner for refugees.

## News Analysis

## Italy's Communists Down But Not Out

By William Tuohy

ROME, June 10 — There was an air of deep gloom mixed with a hint of defiance last week in the headquarters of the Italian Communist Party in the Via della Botteghe Oscure, "the street of dark shops," in the capital city.

For the first time in three decades, the Communist Party had failed to better its previous percentage in a national parliamentary election. Instead, it suffered a serious setback — one some observers feel will change the pattern of Italian politics.

The Communist Party's proportion of the national vote fell from 34.4 percent in 1976 to 30.6 percent this time around — which translates as a loss of 26 seats in the 630-member lower house of parliament.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party's arch foe, the governing Christian Democratic Party — despite its own slight falloff from 1976 — was reading the decline of the Communists as a mandate supporting its own position of denying the Communists posts in any coalition cabinet.

## Price for Support

Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer had insisted on those cabinet posts as his price for throwing the support of the Communist Party to the Christian Democratic minority government in Italy.

That insistence brought down the minority Christian Democratic government earlier this year and forced the June 3-4 elections. In the aftermath, Communist leader Berlinguer has continued to demand cabinet posts as quid pro quo for Communist support.

So it now appears that the Communists will go into opposition once again. This would once more postpone, perhaps indefinitely, Mr. Berlinguer's hope for his party's active participation in an Italian government.

The Italian Communist Party's hope has been to share cabinet seats with the ruling Christian Democratic Party. But the Christian Democrats have always taken the view that once the Communists got their foot in the government door, the Marxists would try to take over the administration per-

manently by non-democratic means.

And the Christian Democrats have always pointed to Eastern Europe as the indicator of how the Communists — once in power — would never let loose or risk permitting free elections.

The Communist Party insists that it is indeed democratic — although its internal power-making machinery has never been responsible to any majority vote of its members.

In the aftermath of the election, a declaration of the ruling directorate of the Communist Party declared: "The Communists are more and more convinced that to get the country out of its present crisis it is necessary to resort to a government of national unity, in which both parties representing the labor movement (the Communist Party and the Socialist Party) should be present."

"The Christian Democratic Party would take a colossal responsibility upon its shoulders if it were to deny this need."

Curiously, what seems to have hurt and humiliated the Communist Party leadership — even more than the fact that the Christian Democrats only slipped from 38.7 percent in 1976 to 38.3 percent this time — is the rise in the popular vote for the Radical Party.

This party increased its share of the vote from 1.1 percent in 1976 to 3.4 percent in 1979. Most of these votes were believed to have been drawn from potential ballots for the Communist Party. Further, in general these votes came from the young — those from whom the Communist Party traditionally gained its support. The Radicals were good at getting media attention and making the Communists look dull and staid by comparison.

For instance, the Radicals captured the imagination of the voters on such issues as NATO and nuclear energy (they oppose both) and abortion (they are for it).

But if the Communist Party appeared to be down after the election results, it was hardly out. For while the Communists failed to top their 1976 upsurge, they nevertheless held fast to their hardcore 30 percent of the Italian vote. Also, as political observers pointed out, the

percentages in national parliamentary elections can sometimes be deceiving.

Over the past several years, the Communists have developed enormous strength in regional and municipal governments, particularly in the industrialized north. The Communists control three of Italy's 20 regional governments and are the dominant coalition partners in four. Most of Italy's major cities, including Rome, Milan, Turin, Naples, Genoa, Bologna, and Florence are controlled by Communist administrations.

The bulk of the working class, whatever its current decisions in the election, remains loyal to the Communist Party.

The Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, Italy's most powerful labor union, is dominated by the Communists.

And Communist Party members are assuming increasingly important roles in the management of the various state-run industries and utilities in Italy's semi-socialized economy.

In the weeks ahead, the leaders of the Italian Communist Party will be undergoing an agonizing reappraisal of where they stand and what their goals are.

**Hardliners vs. Berlinguer**

Some Communist hardliners have suggested that Mr. Berlinguer himself is over the hill — too moderate, and too tired after a very fatiguing election campaign. But Mr. Berlinguer, 57, insists he is the man for the job and that the Communists literally must follow democratic guidelines. He says that under his leadership the Communist Party has become respectable in Italy. He argues that any party that represents about one-third of the electorate — as do the Communists — deserves posts in any kind of coalition government.

Political commentator Eugenio Scalfari declared that the elections had returned the Communists and the other leftists "to purgatory."

But Mr. Berlinguer would be the first to point out that purgatory — if indeed he believed in it — is only conceived of as a temporary state of being. And most realistic Italian observers share that perception.

© Los Angeles Times

## Vietnam Redeploys Forces in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, June 10 (NYT) — Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are slowing their operations in the countryside now that the heavy monsoon rains have begun and are concentrating their strength along the main roads and in principal towns, Western analysts report.

A major exception is the Phnom Penh region and areas south of the capital up to the Vietnamese border, where the hold of the Vietnamese army and the Cambodian regime of President Heng Samrin, installed by Vietnam, is thought to be firmer than elsewhere.

With the strategic withdrawal of the Vietnamese, civilians fearing reprisals fled by guerrilla forces of the fallen regime of Premier Pol Pot are also said to be withdrawing and clustering around main roads and towns. The Vietnamese are reported to be organizing them in commune-style villages around the towns and along the roads.

The gathering of civilians in areas where little food is available has heightened apprehensions that widespread famine is likely. Already, refugee and intelligence reports speak of pockets of starvation in many regions of western and northern Cambodia. Few refu-

gees have reached Thailand from more remote areas.

In a recent interview in Colombo, Sri Lanka, Deputy Premier Ieng Sary of the ousted regime told of serious food shortages in the areas still in the hands of the Pol Pot forces. Ieng Sary left his headquarters in the Cardamom mountains on May 26 to go to a meeting of Third World nations in Colombo.

Nonetheless, Ieng Sary rejected suggestions that an international rescue operation be mounted because he said that this would only help the Vietnamese cause.

Well-informed analysts interpret the Vietnamese troop concentrations and withdrawals as a measure of the invading army's inability to bring the vast outlying regions of Cambodia under full control before the rains sharply reduce their mobility.

The Vietnamese army, believed to be 130,000 strong, faces problems that bedeviled American and pro-American forces in the earlier Indochinese war and gave a tactical advantage to the Communist forces then.

The analysts find no difficulty in accepting Ieng Sary's assertion that the Cambodian army, estimated at 30,000 members, is continuing a

vigorous guerrilla war through most of the country.

Security in central and western Cambodia is reported to be so tenuous that the preparation and seeding of paddy fields, which should be taking place now, is likely to be seriously hampered. Moreover, an acute shortage of seeds has been conceded even in broadcasts by the Heng Samrin regime.

## Vietnamese Control

Vietnam controls, to some extent, the bulk of the Cambodian population, which analysts estimate after the depredations of the 1970-75 war and the killings of the Pol Pot regime to have shrunk from close to 8 million to 5 million. This belief, held by most experts on Cambodian affairs, was not contradicted by Ieng Sary, who would say only that the Pol Pot forces still controlled "a good number" of Cambodians.

But Vietnam faces the problem of having to feed many Cambodians from its own meager resources or let them plant or forage in areas beyond its control, where they are likely to be recruited or killed by the Pol Pot guerrillas.

A suspected result of the population pressures is a major exodus of ethnic Chinese into Thailand.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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## Skylab Bits Fell Back to Earth in '75

## Portions of Rocket Came Down in Ocean

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 10 (AP) — About 50 tons of debris from Skylab fell back to Earth within two years after the huge space laboratory was sent aloft in 1973, a Johnson Space Center spokesman said.

"There have been no reports of deaths, injuries or damage caused by any of these pieces," said Robert Gordon, a spokesman for the space center.

Officials said the debris came from the hardware used to launch the 80-ton space station.

Space Center scientists who have chronicled the return said the pieces of the 70,000-ton Saturn V rocket that boosted Skylab into orbit fell into the Atlantic Ocean in January, 1975.

## Panel Fell in Africa

The first of four 6,000-pound metal panels that protected Skylab during the trip splashed into the Caribbean Sea east of Martinique in February, 1975, officials said. Another panel fell in Africa, probably in the jungles of Zaire.

Officials estimate that 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of Skylab will survive a fiery trip back to Earth, disintegrating into 400 to 500 pieces. Some chunks of debris could weigh several thousand pounds.

The latest calculations by the North American Air Defense Command estimate Skylab will plunge through the atmosphere between July 4-28, a week later than previously estimated.

A decline in sunspot activity may give Skylab a slightly longer life. Increased sunspot activity heats the atmosphere and causes more drag on the craft, forcing it down a faster rate.

## U.S. to Press Case On Bomb Article

## Despite Open Dat

WASHINGTON, June 10 (W) — The Justice Department admitted Friday that the government's 1975 declassified report that revealed "the essential secret of the H-bomb." But, a spokesman said, the department's case against the magazine, currently joined from publishing an article about the H-bomb, will not be dropped.

The department also said that competent scientist who re UCRL-5280 — for 34 months — the open shelves at the government library in Los Alamos, N.M., would get no significant additional information from the Progress article.

The admissions were made in stipulation signed by Thomas M. Udall, deputy assistant attorney general, and an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, representing Progressive Action, Knoll and Samuel Day.

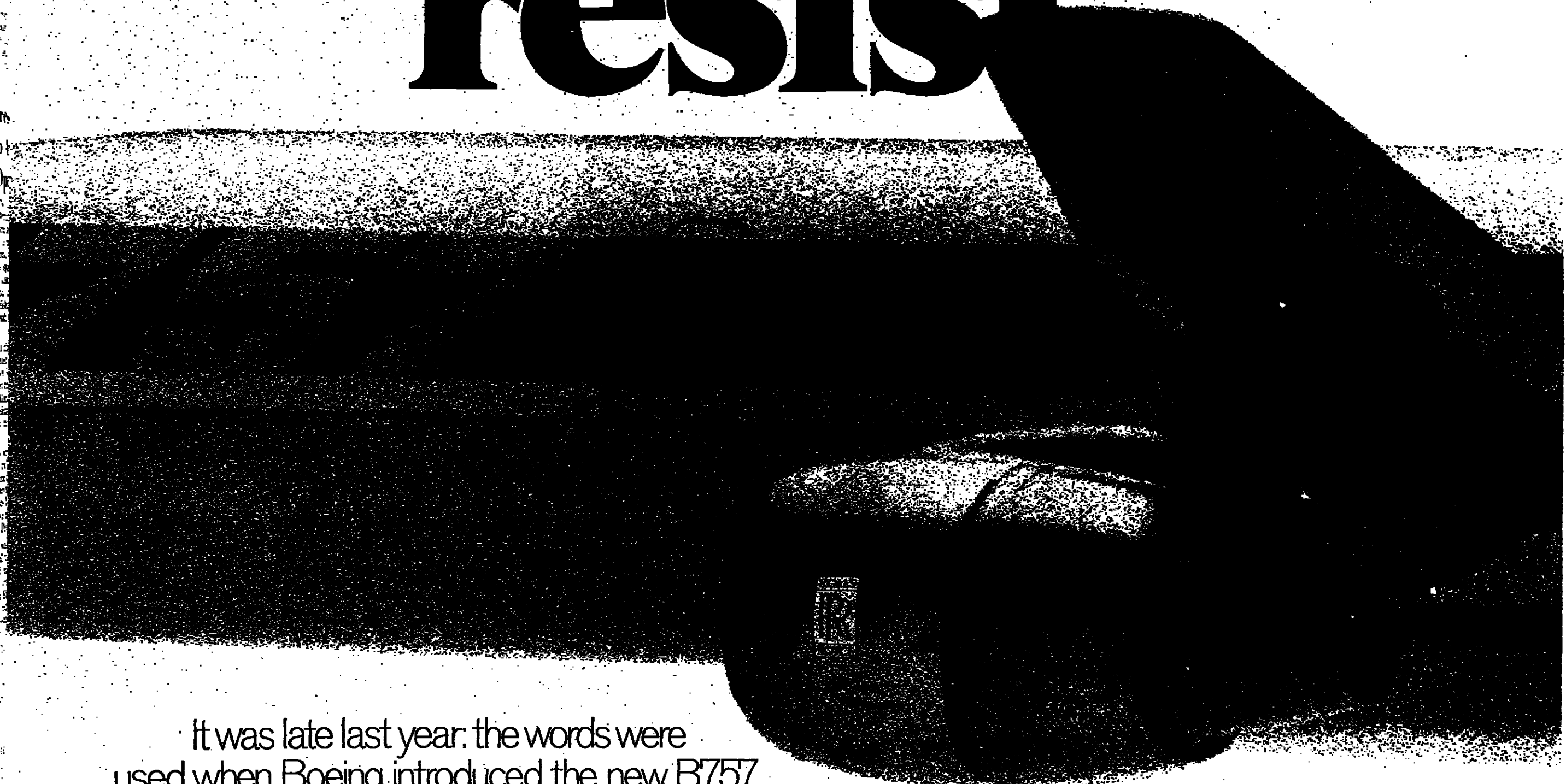
The stipulation was filed with U.S. judge who will hold a hearing Tuesday on ACLU motions to limit new evidence on government breaches of its own H-bomb secrecy and to lift the judge's preliminary injunction, issued March, against publication of the article.

One of the ACLU's key arguments is that the article contains nothing nearly so useful to would-be H-bomb builder as declassified documents available Los Alamos.

## Desai to Soviet Union

NEW DELHI, June 10 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Morarji De set out today on a 12-day tour of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, during which he will have talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and President Tito.

# "The engine we couldn't resist"



It was late last year: the words were used when Boeing introduced the new B757 with Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engines.

Boeing had once again developed the right plane, at the right time to suit a rapidly expanding aviation market need.

And a big market opportunity it was, for the 757 could end up selling 1000 to 1500 planes during its life span.

As for the engines, both launch customers—British Airways and Eastern agreed that Rolls-Royce was uniquely suited to provide the power for the new short-to-medium-range aircraft of the 80's.

Both had determined that the new-

technology—535 Rolls-Royce engines were clearly quieter, cleaner, more economical and on the 757 airplane would provide the best fuel mileage of any airliner in its class.

Frank Borman, President of Eastern, estimated that "individual 757's would burn 40% less fuel than planes they replaced, and eventually mean a fuel cost savings of close to \$1 million per aircraft per year."

To Eastern and British Airways, these must have seemed irresistible figures.

Rolls-Royce Ltd., Stand No: B19, Paris Air Show, Le Bourget, Paris.





## Begin's Fear, Eban's Hope

There can be only one reasonable explanation for the daily Israeli provocations of the West Bank Palestinians. It must be dawning on Prime Minister Begin that his peace with Egypt gave the Palestinians far more than he intended. Only the fear of a ghastly mistake could cause an Israeli leader to want to validate the worst Arab charges against him.

Begin has been redefining the promised Palestinian "autonomy" until it sounds like little more than suzerainty of a minority in Greater Israel. He is building new settlements, as he promised he never would, on territory seized from Arabs. He asserts a right to keep on settling at a pace that no discernible Israeli need or desire can justify. He vows, against the explicit terms of the peace, that Israel will control Gaza, the West Bank and the Golan Heights forever. He even threatens arrest for as yet unchosen Palestinian leaders for as yet unmade claims of independence.

In a man of proven intelligence and sensitivity, these words and deeds must have a purpose. Plainly his purpose is to rescind the central offer of Camp David or, failing that, to provoke the Palestinians into such hostility that they will never show up to claim it.

What Begin, by his lights, has to fear from his own peace agreement has been brilliantly analyzed by Israel's most experienced diplomat, Abba Eban. Writing in *Moment*, a U.S. Jewish monthly, Eban notes that Begin has solemnly recognized "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and their "just needs" — not the rights of individuals but of a people — plus the principle of their self-government and the replacement of their Israeli military and civil administrations by an elected Arab authority.

Paraphrasing one of Begin's own Likud ideologists, Eban then cites an equation that strikes him as almost a law of history: "Autonomy, when it is united with a distinctive ethnic group plus concentration in a visible piece of territory, plus a separatist psychological tendency, equals secession."

Begin must now realize that he needs to

retreat from the offer of genuine autonomy, says Eban — unless he assumed "that the Palestine Arabs can always be trusted to do that which is against their own best interests" and refuse to negotiate. But this, in Eban's view, is a dangerous gamble, best hedged, he implies, by conduct that blinds the Palestinians to their opportunity.

To Eban, as to many Israelis, there exists a wiser course. An Arab destiny in the West Bank is inevitable, he believes, and "we ought to be considering how Israel should rescue its basic interests, which are modest but crucial territorial change, demilitarization, military balance, mutual accessibility — those things which would make an Arab West Bank feasible for Israel." He would offer the region not only to Jordan, which shows no sign of wanting it, but to any regime that will not be hostile to Israeli security. Preferably, it would then involve itself in a genuine community — "a Benelux relation between Israel, the West Bank and Jordan in which the community duties defuse the national militance of the West Bank."

The significance of Eban's views does not depend on the instant workability of his solution. He provides a useful explanation for Begin's dangerous conduct. But he also testifies that partition of modern Palestine — which has contended against Begin's vision for half a century — remains a live alternative in Israeli politics. He demonstrates that official U.S. views of the West Bank problem are by no means uniformly despised in Israel. And he gives hope to Egypt and other Arabs who count on a nonexpansionist Israel to keep negotiations alive.

It is said that U.S. officials are puzzled about how to respond to Begin's recent activity. To ignore it would seem to condone it; to rail against it would seem to confirm Camp David as a sham. The answer is that the United States, too, signed the accords and is entitled to its own reading of them. As Eban proves, to oppose Begin on these crucial points, and vigorously, is not the same as opposing Israel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Millions in Poland

If Pope John Paul II's astounding success in his tour of Poland proves anything other than the singular appeal of this good-natured, self-effacing man, it is that the power of faith is more than equal to the power that tries to deny it. Poland has come alive for the West in the past few days. It has come alive in response to an individual; that is evident in the long rolling cheers given the man who has raised crowd-pleasing to the level of the sublime. Yet the country has also come alive in response to something deeper and more general — to history, perhaps, and a collective memory of a time when church and state were not at odds; or to passions beyond the reach of fears.

There were gods before there were governments, though that is hard to remember in the modern world, especially at our end of the modern world, where religion is a private enterprise, treated for the most part as a social distinction or liability. Certainly religion is no mere private enterprise in Poland. It never was. The Communists have tried to pretend so, but the pope's visit has made it clear beyond doubt how strong and resilient

Polish Catholicism remains. That alone would be enough to show the visit as a revelation. But there is more to it than that.

For on Wednesday, when the pope went to pray at Auschwitz and Birkenau, he was showing something more in the Polish faith than the vibrancy of their own Catholicism. He was showing the capacity for different, essentially opposed religions to touch each other — the capacity of faith in the abstract. "The very people that received from God the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill,'" he said of the Jewish dead in a mass at Birkenau, "itself experienced in special measures what is meant by killing. It is not permissible for anyone to pass by this . . . with indifference." That was addressed to a million of his own, but he was speaking of millions of others.

It is the millions, finally — the picture and the idea of millions — who are most memorable, most humbling in the story of the pope's visit; they who have died and lived for nothing you can see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Panama Treaty Scofflaws

It is an unhappy fact of U.S. politics that reason stops at the edge of the Panama Canal. Members of Congress who are kind to children and profess respect for law turn into scofflaws when the subject of Panama arises. Now they are threatening to undo 14 years of work by four presidents by billing the Republic of Panama for as much as \$4 billion in "closing costs" for transferring the Big Ditch to its lawful new owner by the year 2000. If they get their way, the United States would be in violation of the letter and spirit of canal treaties ratified only last year.

The House will vote on Tuesday on legislation to put the new treaties into effect before Oct. 1, when the existing covenant expires. Those who failed in their opposition to any "giveaway" of the canal now attempt to nullify the treaties by backdoor stealth. Their argument — led by Rep. George Hansen, an Idaho Republican and chairman of the Save Our Canal Committee — is that the administration promised not to tax Americans a dime for the transfer cost. But Hansen contends, taxpayers will be "paying" in the form of higher toll fees, forfeited debt payments,

termination costs and turned-over equipment — totaling perhaps \$4 billion.

Hansen's arithmetic is dubious. It is not taxpayers but canal users who will pay the major share of the costs of removing U.S. installations from the Canal Zone. The administration estimates that the total transfer bill will be around \$870 million, or \$42 million a year, of which not a dollar will go to Panama. It supports an implementation measure introduced by Rep. John Murphy, a New York Democrat, who opposed the treaties. Using his own formula, Murphy calculates total transfer costs at \$660 million.

But the canal scofflaws are not really arguing about arithmetic; they want to nullify the treaties, and will use any stick, big or little, to do the job.

U.S. self-respect and credibility are at stake. The United States has made a carefully considered bargain with tiny Panama; to disown it meanly would diminish U.S. honor and sow fresh dismay about the erosion of executive authority. So obvious a point ought to worry Congress, even its canal scofflaws.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
June 11, 1904

BERN — The Russian minister to Switzerland, V.V. Jadovsky, was shot through the head today by a Polish citizen, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. Bystanders saw a tall, well-dressed man approach the minister as he was walking in the street, then say something and fire a revolver. Declaring that he was not hurt, Jadovsky walked to a hotel; I saw him as he passed up the steps, with the blood pouring from an ugly wound in the back of his head. The assassin gave himself up a few hours later, claiming a grievance against the Russian government in connection with an estate.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies — A group of oil refinery workers, supposedly Venezuelan Nationalists, Saturday night seized a quantity of arms and ammunition, made prisoners of Gov. Pot and the military commander of the garrison, and escaped on a U.S. freighter to the Venezuelan mainland. Several policemen were killed in the fighting, and the U.S. consulate has asked Washington to send war vessels to the scene. The foreign minister of the Netherlands declared that the Venezuelan government is not responsible for the raid.

Fifty Years Ago  
June 11, 1929



'Well, We Won't Have to Worry About Gas for Our Vacation — We Can't Afford to Go Anywhere Anyhow.'

## The Meaning of Vienna

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There's a tendency here to write off the Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna as another one of those theatrical diplomatic performances and meaningless compromises. But Vienna itself is a reminder that sometimes patient negotiations do have some meaning.

Austria is a free country today because of a series of U.S.-Soviet compromises neither side liked. It lost its empire in World War I. It lost its independence to Germany in Hitler's preparations for World War II.

It was promised its independence by the United States and the Soviet Union in the Moscow conference of 1943 — another East-West meeting that was regarded with skepticism and cynicism. It was liberated by U.S. and Soviet forces in 1945, divided into zones of military occupation by the Soviets and the Allies, and finally regained its freedom under another U.S.-Soviet compromise in the State Treaty of 1955.

This has some relevance to the signing of the second U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement in Vienna. Neither side is going to get what it wants in the SALT-2 treaty, but in the Austrian State Treaty, both are agreeing to pull back a bit from fixed positions.

That's about all anybody can expect. Nobody is pretending that it will end the arms race. President Carter, on his way to Vienna, made a down-payment on an MX missile system that will cost from \$30 billion to \$50 billion. But as Roosevelt did at Yalta with Stalin, Harry Truman did at Potsdam and Dwight Eisenhower did in approving the Austrian State Treaty in 1955, Carter — as he also has done with Begin and Sadat in the Middle East — is meeting with Brezhnev to keep talking instead of fighting.

In each of these U.S.-Soviet conferences during and after World War II, it was easy to demonstrate — and it was demonstrated with violent rhetoric and with impressive logic — that the compromises were flawed and even dangerous. The Russians, it was said, could not be trusted, which they proved by breaking their promises. But there have been times, as in the freedom and neutralization of Austria, when they have kept them.

Still, there are dangers in these summit meetings with the Soviet Union. The last one in Vienna, between President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev, was a failure — almost a disaster. Kennedy went there shortly after his spectacular blunders at the Bay of Pigs, and was savaged by Khrushchev. I had an hour alone with Ken-

edy immediately after his last meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna at that time. Khrushchev had assumed, Kennedy said, that any U.S. president who invaded Cuba without adequate preparation was inexperienced, and any president who then didn't use force to see the invasions through was weak. Kennedy admitted Khrushchev's logic on both points.

But now, Kennedy added, we have a problem. We have to demonstrate to the Russians that we have the will and the power to defend our national interests. Shortly thereafter, he increased the defense budget, sent another division to Europe and increased our small contingent of observers and advisers in Vietnam to over 16,000.

I have always believed, on the basis of that private conversation, that this particular summit was an event of historic significance, leading to Khrushchev's decision to send nuclear weapons to Cuba and to Kennedy's decision to confront Khrushchev by increasing our commitment in Vietnam.

Kennedy, dealt with Khrushchev's misjudgment by forcing him to turn back his nuclear weapons for Cuba or risk the possibility of war. Khrushchev turned them back, but the U.S. commitment to Vietnam went on. The Kennedy people have always denied that there was any connection between Khrushchev's threats in Vienna and Kennedy's decision to confront the Communist threat to South Vietnam. But I know what I heard from Kennedy in Vienna 17 years ago, and have reflected on the accidents of summit meetings ever since.

Yet when he came home from Vienna, Kennedy made a speech about Khrushchev that may be relevant to Carter's meeting with Brezhnev. "Neither of us tried to please the other," Kennedy announced, "to agree merely to be agreeable, to say what the other wanted to hear. . . . We have wholly different views of right and wrong, of what is an internal affair and what is aggression; and above all, we have a wholly different concept of where the world is and where it is going. . . . but both of us were in Vienna, and we realized that each nation has the power to inflict enormous damage upon the other, that a war could and should be avoided if at all possible, since it would settle no dispute, and prove no doctrine. . . ."

All this is still obvious today, and Vienna stands as a symbol of the possibility of compromise. It is still a spectacularly beautiful city and it lies in a strategic geographical position.

But as a result of agonizing compromises, which satisfied nobody, Austria is no longer the flashpoint of conflict between East and West but a bridge between the two — a free and neutral nation, headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and even of OPEC. Carter and Brezhnev didn't agree to meet in Vienna just by accident.

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## Skylab's Big Foot

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Last May 22, David L. Trosak of Richmond, Va., dreamed that a piece of Skylab "about the size of a Volkswagen" would fall on the vacant lot next to his house at 1107 Grove Avenue. His impression is that there will be a "bright reddish-orange glow when it lands" and he is so certain that no one will be hurt that he is thinking of selling 35 tickets for drop-zone seats and all the beer you can drink.

The ficker-seller scheme is still tentative — Trosak does not want anyone to send money — but he says he has no doubt of his vision since he has had other dreams that came true. And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has indeed announced that Skylab is falling. No one knows when or where, but the latest estimate is for the period July 4 to July 28, with July 16 a pretty good bet. And Richmond has as good a shot at a piece of the action as anywhere else on this continent.

One of the falling chunks will be a 5,000-pound airlock, about twice the size of a Volkswagen; nine other pieces will weigh more than 1,000 pounds. Richard Smith of NASA said on NBC's "Today" show that "over half" the 500-odd pieces would weigh "less than 10 pounds."

### Waiter at Gatsby's

Trosak, a waiter at Gatsby's in Richmond, is enthusiastic at the prospect of such an exotic object landing in his vegetable garden next to his house. He is, he says, a space buff long fascinated by Skylab and "the idea that we can do things with our minds" like putting men on the moon.

Trosak seems right in the spirit of Lord Rothschild, a British zoologist who has castigated Western societies for their growing reluctance to accept such risks as the inevitable price of technological progress. Somewhat similarly, a U.S. political scientist, Aaron Wildavsky of the University of California, has criticized politicians who seek to win popular support by urging government action to eliminate certain risks — for example, the toxic effects of DDT. He believes this heightens public fear of "acceptable risks" and contributes to a lack of confidence in government when such risks are taken.

In fact, says Wildavsky, "Chicken Little is alive and well here in America."

### Odds

Well, the odds are reasonably good — about one in 500 — that that falling airlock will not take out the political science building at Berkeley.

Nevertheless, these learned arguments and David Trosak's faith

## The Artful Schemes Of Church and State

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Every so often, it dawns on even the dimmest U.S. political reporter that there are forces and personalities at work in this world which are even bigger than the giants of statesmanship it is his lot to cover.

Meaning no disrespect to the wonderful people who move up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, they all looked like pygmies last week, when measured against Pope John Paul II's procession through Poland. The spectacle of the leader of the Roman Catholic church visiting his Communist homeland, with all that it symbolized in the complex testing of values and cultures, overwhelmed the petty concerns that are the center of our politics.

But, in another sense, there is no escape from politics, whether it be on the historic scale of the papal visit or mini-steps of the minut of energy-inflation-and-SALT that occupies Washington at the moment.

### Reminder

A timely reminder of that fact arrived in the mail, in the form of Andrew M. Greeley's new book on the two papal elections on 1978.

There is nothing particularly subtle about the approach of Father Greeley, the Chicago-based priest-sociologist-commentator. The title, "The Making of the Pope 1978," is designed to remind readers of Theodore H. White's series on "The Making of the President." The subtitle is even less obscure: "The Politics of Intrigue in the Vatican."

Let me confess, at once, that I am as ill-equipped to judge the accuracy or fairness of Father Greeley's account as I am beguiled by his utterly nonpareil approach to what most of us would find an intimidating subject.

Woodward and Bernstein are discreet in their treatment of the White House, compared to Father Greeley's dissection of Vatican politics, which includes the description of one cardinal as "the H.R. Halde-man of Rome."

Early in his diary of the three months in which the two popes were chosen, he writes: "I had a drink with an American who works in the Curia. His view of the upcoming papal election was somewhat different from those I heard earlier. He does not think the Roman vote is nearly as powerful or as well-organized as some of my other sources suggested. There are 25 Italian cardinals and they are badly disorganized. . . . and they have lots of grudges to settle with the curia. . . . The Romans will have to get a lot of votes from the out-

landers to guarantee the election for one of their number."

"The papal election seems to operate on the same political dynamics as any election," Father Greeley observes to his diary. "The same processes are at work as in American political conventions. . . . It is quite easy, despite all the rules and all the emphasis on secrecy, for the electors to know, not only who the votes are going, but who is voting, for whom, who is likely to change, and what kind of arrangements need to be made."

To test their thesis that the College of Cardinals really did operate as a political body, Father Greeley and his academic colleagues back in Chicago developed a computer simulation of that group, and asked it to produce the probable winner. In the interim after the funeral of Pope John Paul I, the computer picked Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Cracow as the man most likely to hold together the coalition of support that had elected the previous pope.

And Father Greeley — like a lot of other political reporters who put their own wisdom above any computer — said to his diary: "Sure, but he's not a candidate." Wrong again.

Treating matters of such majesty in this sometimes flip and sometimes cynical fashion may offend many of the faithful. For myself, there is a great comfort to be drawn from Father Greeley's book. His account reminds us that political processes do not necessarily demean those who emerge from them as leaders of important institutions. It reminds us that there may be a greater wisdom at work in such political maneuvering than any individual plotter can know.

The pope we have been watching, fascinated, in his historic confrontation with the Communists, leaders of Poland was chosen on the eighth ballot, after seven front-runners had faded.

### Outcome

It does make one wonder what kind of president we might have if we chose the nominees in conversation bargaining, rather than let primaries dictate that choice. The last time the presidential nominees were not settled before the end of the first roll-call was 1952. That year the choices were Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson.

Neither that outcome, nor what we have been watching on television this past week, strikes me as bad precedent for letting the politicians — church or state variety — weave their artful schemes.

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### Chicken Little

Lord Rothschild to the contrary, Skylab's footprint might well have been considered an "acceptable risk" by optimistic Americans; they'd had any say about it in 1973 but they didn't. And no doubt NASA explained to the politicians who that the Skylab budget that resulted of their theft would be inflated or radio equipment — which no contributes to the difficulty of keeping Skylab up and knowing where it will fall. They cut the budget anyway and NASA launched it anyway.

Does anyone, after all, ever believe Chicken Little? Not until you learn the hard way that, in the world, you always need a hardhat.

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*"Aviation combined all the elements I loved...I began to feel that I lived on a higher plane than the skeptics of the ground; one that was richer because of its very association with the element of danger they dreaded, because it was freer of the earth to which they were bound."*

Charles A. Lindbergh



**UNITED  
TECHNOLOGIES.**

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Essex Group • Hamilton Standard • Sikorsky Aircraft  
Power Systems • Chemical Systems • Norden Systems  
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## INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Country	Issue	Price	Yield
Argentina	10000000	94.50	12.50
Brazil	10000000	94.50	12.50
Canada	10000000	94.50	12.50
France	10000000	94.50	12.50
Germany	10000000	94.50	12.50
Italy	10000000	94.50	12.50
Japan	10000000	94.50	12.50
Spain	10000000	94.50	12.50
Sweden	10000000	94.50	12.50
Switzerland	10000000	94.50	12.50
UK	10000000	94.50	12.50
US	10000000	94.50	12.50
West Germany	10000000	94.50	12.50
Yugoslavia	10000000	94.50	12.50

## Solidated Trading

## AMEX Listings

Symbol	Price	Change
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	+0.25

## Chicago Options Table

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open Interest
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.25	100	100

## Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 11)

Argentina's Yacirra starting at 10 percent over Libor, Deutsche Bank brought Italy's Enel to market with a margin starting at a half-point over Libor. Midland is leading Greece's Public Power Corp. with a margin starting at a half-point over Libor. America is participating in the Korean Development Bank's loan where the margin starts at 1/2 percent over Libor, and Citibank is aggressively bidding for Denmark's \$500 million, 10-year loan with a spread of a half-point over Libor throughout.

In all of these transactions, whose terms set new lows, the banks appear to be positioning themselves for future business. They use such terms as "cornerstone transaction" or "privileged client relationship" to explain why, despite their public willingness to deteriorating risk premium, they bring or participate in new business setting new lows.

The banks appear to be staking out clients — doing business at terms not considered very profitable — aiming to have an inside track on their future transactions when presumably market conditions will allow greater remuneration to the banks.

One result of these "low-leading" operations is the inability to find many other banks to join in. In the past, managers were usually able to sell more than half of the total amount of a loan to other banks under syndication. Today, a 30-percent sell-down is considered high and even that is often not achieved.

The only other business of significance coming to market concerns Nigeria. After its bruising experience putting together a jumbo loan last year, the country is now opting for a series of small, project-related operations. Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers is organizing a \$100-million eight-year loan for Sokoto Rima River Authority, guaranteed by the federal government. The loan will help finance construction of a dam by Italy's Impresit. Interest is 1 percent over Libor for the first four years and 1 1/2 percent thereafter.

The maturity and the spread are identical to the terms on last year's jumbo, indicating that Nigeria, despite the sharp rise in its oil income from this year's rise in prices, has not benefited from the general decline in lending conditions. Many banks report they are "full up" on Nigerian paper, and others say they want to see an improvement in the nation's finances before they turn bullish on Nigeria. But the confusion and arm twisting that surrounded last year's operation clearly has left its scars.

Morgan Grenfell is planning to lead a loan for up to \$100 million in connection with a U.K. export to Nigeria and Barings is preparing a project-related loan for about \$50 million. Neither of these is far enough along for the banks to discuss terms.

In addition to the multitude of loans being organized for Yugoslavia — \$300 million led by Barclays (IHT, May 27) and \$200 million by Grindlay Bradbitt (IHT, June 3), Morgan Guaranty is arranging a 10-year loan of \$60 million. Morgan is offering Yugoslavia has the choice of a spread of 1/2 percent over Libor for the first seven years and 3/4 percent over the prime rate for the final three years.

8 Are Killed in India In Political Clashes

NEW DELHI, June 10 (Reuters) — At least eight persons were killed and dozens injured in clashes between rival political groups and police in India's northeastern Tripura state yesterday, police said today.

Trouble started when supporters of the rightist group attacked Communist marching to a public rally at Teliamura. Police said five were killed in this clash and three were shot to death when police fired after being attacked by the rightist group, which was armed with bows and arrows.



Darold Knowles

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Team	Score
Los Angeles	200 000-0-0-0
Chicago	200 000-0-0-0
San Francisco	200 000-0-0-0
Philadelphia	200 000-0-0-0
Atlanta	200 000-0-0-0
St. Louis	200 000-0-0-0
San Diego	200 000-0-0-0
Los Angeles	200 000-0-0-0
Chicago	200 000-0-0-0
San Francisco	200 000-0-0-0
Philadelphia	200 000-0-0-0
Atlanta	200 000-0-0-0
St. Louis	200 000-0-0-0
San Diego	200 000-0-0-0

## 2 Errors by Reliever Give Game to Padres

ST. LOUIS, June 10 (UPI) — Reliever pitcher Darold Knowles committed two errors in the 10th inning Friday night, including a wild pitch attempt that allowed Bill Almon to score from second with the run that gave the San Diego Padres an 8-7 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Barry Evans led off the 10th inning with a single and Knowles then mishandled Almon's bunt, putting runners on first and second. After pinch hitter Fernando Gonzalez forced Evans at third, Knowles attempted to pick Gonzalez off first but his throw went into right field, bringing in the winning run.

Reds 3, Expos 2

Rookie Mike LaCoss raised his record to 7-0 when he stopped the Montreal Expos 3-2. Aided by Dan

Drissen's tie-breaking homer in the seventh inning, LaCoss walked lowered his league-leading earned run average to 2.36.

Astros 5, Mets 0

Joe Nickro won his ninth game — a club record-tying eighth in a row — in pitching the Astros to victory over the Mets. Nickro allowed only four hits in recording his fourth shutout of the season.

Pirates 3, Giants 2

Willie Stargell pinch-hit a two-run homer with two out in the eighth inning and Dave Parker followed with a home run to give the Pirates a victory over the Giants.

Braves 11, Phillies 5

Pinch hitter Biff Pocoroba hit a two-run double and Gary Matthews added a two-run single in a six-run 10th inning that earned the Braves to victory over the Phillies.

Dodgers 11, Cubs 4

Steve Garvey, Dave Lopes and Ron Cey homered to lead the Dodgers to victory over the Cubs in a game called by rain in the bottom of the seventh inning after an hour and 15-minute delay.

Yankees 11, Royals 10

In the American League, the Yankees squandered a 10-3 lead in the last three innings, then used a 10th-inning homer by Graig Nettles to beat Kansas City.

Red Sox 2, Twins 1

Carlton Fisk delivered a tie-breaking single with two out in the eighth inning to lift Boston over Minnesota.

Orioles 3, Rangers 0

Mike Flanagan pitched a four-hitter, allowing only two runners past first base in Baltimore's triumph over Texas. Rich Dauer's RBI single, Dave Skaggs' base-loaded walk and Al Bumbry's sacrifice fly combined for a three-run fifth.

Blue Jays 2, A's 1

John Mayberry hit his sixth home run to lead off the ninth inning, helping Toronto hand Oakland its sixth consecutive loss.

Angels 6, Tigers 4

Dan Ford greeted reliever John Hiller in the seventh inning with his first grand slam in the majors and Don Aase and Mark Clear combined on a four-hitter, leading California past Detroit.

Mariners 6, Indians 2

John Hale and Ruppert Jones hit home runs and right-hander Mike Parrott allowed four hits over 8 1/3 innings, pacing Seattle to its triumph over Cleveland.

Sydney Won't Apply For 1988 Olympics

SYDNEY, June 10 (UPI) — The New South Wales state government has abandoned plans to bid for the 1988 Olympic Games for Sydney because of the potential costs.

"A feasibility study undertaken that, on today's costs, almost \$500 million is needed to stage the 1988 Olympics," State Premier Neville Wran said. "But if cost increases over the next nine years are taken into account, this figure would be certainly more than double."

More Sports On Page 15

## Ohio State Trustees

## Honor Woody Hayes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 10 (UPI) — Woody Hayes, who was fired last December after 28 years as head football coach at Ohio State University, has been named a professor emeritus of physical education by the university's trustees.

Trustee Warren Smith said the only dissenting vote. He said that he did not believe the honor should go to a man who was fired.

## Euromarket: Rally, But for How Long?

(Continued from Page 11)

To avoid having its rate set in June and December, when Euro-dollar rates get bid up balance-sheet "window dressing," NatWest is setting the first coupon for three months. It guarantees a minimum coupon of 5 1/2 percent while the French bank is guaranteeing 5 1/2 percent.

Iberpistas, a Spanish highway agency, will offer \$18 million of seven-year floating-rate serial notes this week. Its coupon will be set at the 100-day average of the six-month Eurodollar offered rate and guarantees this will never fall below 7 percent.

The serial notes, to be issued in denominations of \$10,000, mean that all holders will share equally in the 6 1/2-year average life of this loan. Each note, in addition to a coupon for interest payment, will carry coupons for principal repayment — an eighth in the fourth and fifth years, a quarter in the sixth year and half in the final year.

One wrinkle is that these notes do not carry a standard state or bank guarantee but are backed by a first mortgage on 30 kilometers of superhighway. Managers Smith Barney say this stretch of land has a book value, based on historical cost, of three times the value of these notes.

While DM Eurobond prices remain depressed, West German bankers report the first signs of renewed interest from abroad fed by

the pricing mechanism of new issues rather than as a fee for distributing new issues, says it will use a new method to counteract this practice when it comes to market.

The EIB refuses to divulge what this method will be, but bankers expect that it will involve banks to bid for its business — encouraging competition over coupon, maturity and commissions.

The EIB itself is in part responsible, through its regular insistence on obtaining a drop more than the most favorable possible terms, for banks using the selling group concession as a way to sweeten the yield to investors. However, it now apparently realizes how self-defeating this is. Retail investors do not share in this "kickback."

They pay the full purchase price and get angry when they see an issue for which they paid \$1,000 open at a discount of \$985. As a result, retail investors have pulled out of the new-issue market, waiting to buy at the discounted price in the secondary market.

Given the EIB's heavy demand for funds — it is by far the largest single issuer of Eurobonds — and the increasing complaints from institutional investors that they are "full up" on EIB paper, the bank is coming round to the view that it must take better care of the retail investors who are still an important segment of its market.

In the floating-rate market, National Westminster Bank is seeking \$100 million for 14 1/2 years and St. Generale Alsacienne de Banque is raising \$20 million for 10 years. The coupons on both are pegged at a quarter-point over the average of the bid-offered six-month Eurodollar rate rather than the standard procedure of using the higher offered rate as the base.

## Egypt's Population Rises

CAIRO, June 10 (AP) — Egypt's population is growing at a rate of one birth every 25 seconds, the General Statistics Service announced yesterday. The population had reached 41 million, an increase of 500,000 in less than five months, it said.

speculation of a reevaluation of the mark within the European monetary system.

Indicative of the modest improvement, Sweden's 200 million DM of 10-year paper, which is expected to carry a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, is being quoted at a discount of 99 1/2, is being quoted at a when issued basis of less 1 1/2 offered compared to less 2 at the beginning of last week.

The Inter American Development Bank will come to market this week with 100 million DM of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. Deutsche Bank is expected to price the issue at 99 1/2, raising the yield to 7.8 percent. Norges Kommunalbank, managed by Westdeutsche Landesbank, is expected to be the first borrower on the calendar for next month.

In the French franc sector, Renault is offering 100 million francs of six-year notes carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent. A group of banks led by St. Generale has fully underwritten the issue, which is priced at par. Bankers note that the terms are quite tight to what can be bought in the secondary market.

Euromarket Yields\*  
Week Ended June 6  
(U.S. Dollars)

International Institutions 9.51%  
Industrial, long term 9.57%  
Industrial, medium term 9.73%  
Canadian dollars, medium term 10.02%  
French franc, long term 10.26%  
Unit of acc. long term 8.67%  
\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

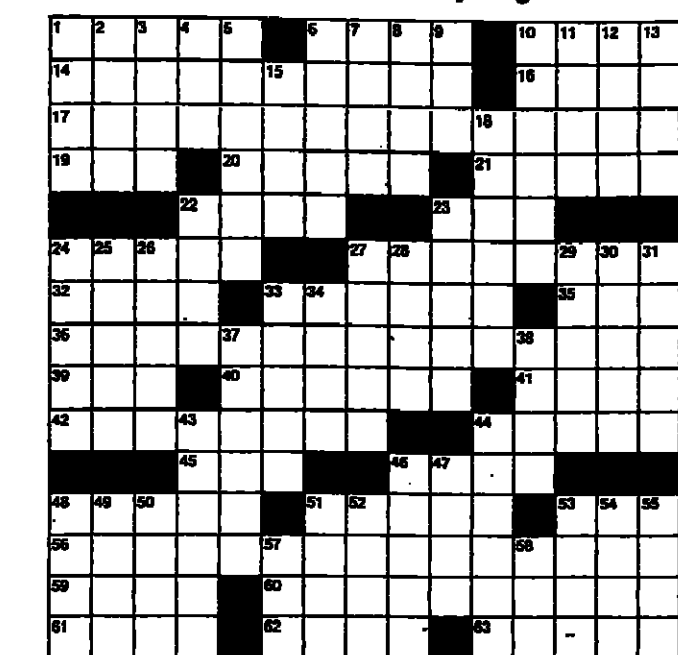
Market Turnover  
Week Ended June 6  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Cedel 644.00  
Eurocel 1,797.1  
Total 2,441.1  
Dollars 435.30  
Non-dollar 208.70  
2,649.90



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



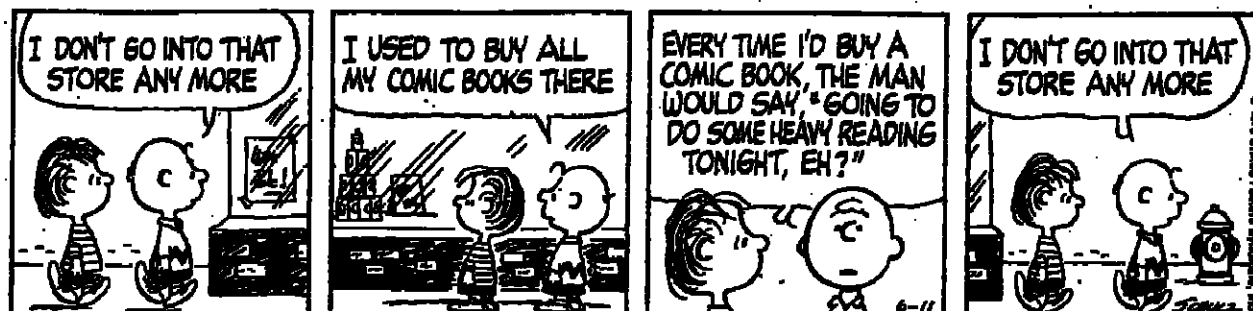
## ACROSS

- 1 Trap for mackerel  
6 Spore sacs in fungi  
10 Leak through  
14 Fortuitous  
16 Celestial  
18 Peacock  
17 Second novel by 56 Across  
19 Dawn goddess  
20 Chocolate drink  
21 One of the Forcylas  
22 Outsider  
23 A West from the East  
24 Corp group  
27 Small fry (pretend)  
32 Italian money  
35 Hooky player  
36 Neighbor of Miss.  
38 W.W. I novel by 56 Across  
39 Under the weather  
40 Spotted ponies  
41 Rhythm  
42 Answers  
44 Abounding in brakes  
45 Good hole card in stud poker  
46 Variety  
48 Tract of wasteland

## DOWN

- 51 Part of a deck  
52 Folk song  
53 Syllable  
54 Author of "The Torrents of Spring"  
55 Not fer  
56 Think up again  
57 Fool  
58 Gabs on and on  
59 Sharpens  
1 Appense fully  
2 Reverberation  
3 Saverian treats  
4 City in Yugoslavia  
5 Drew out  
6 Put on  
7 W.W. II battle site  
8 Grande, national monument in Ariz.  
9 U.N. labor body  
10 Like some churches  
11 Comfort  
12 Not odd  
13 Something to strike  
15 Name meaning "man"  
18 Marketplace

## PEANUTS



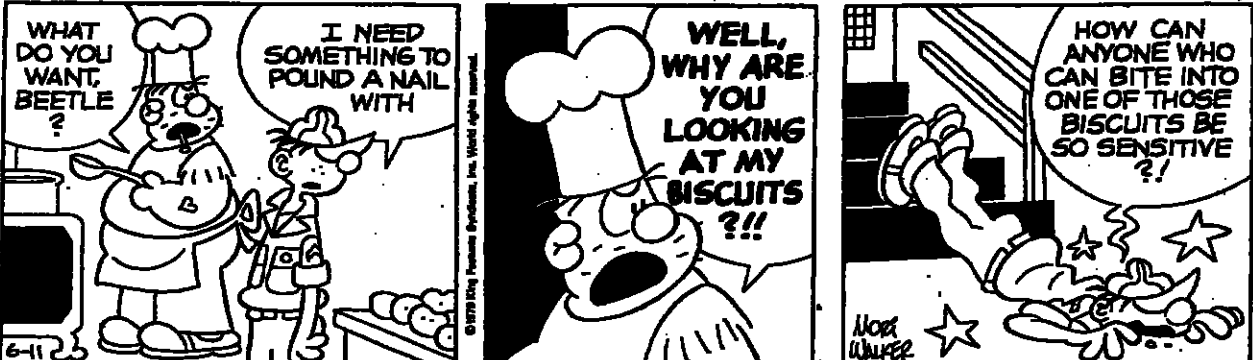
## B.C.



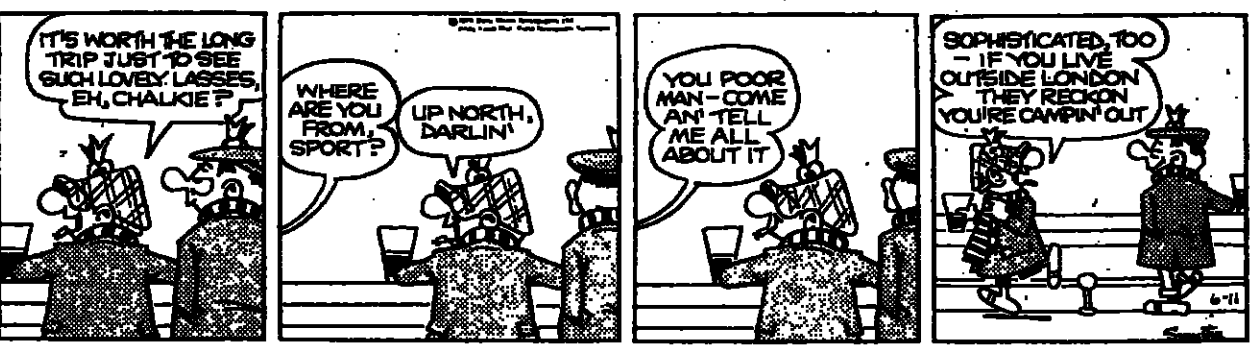
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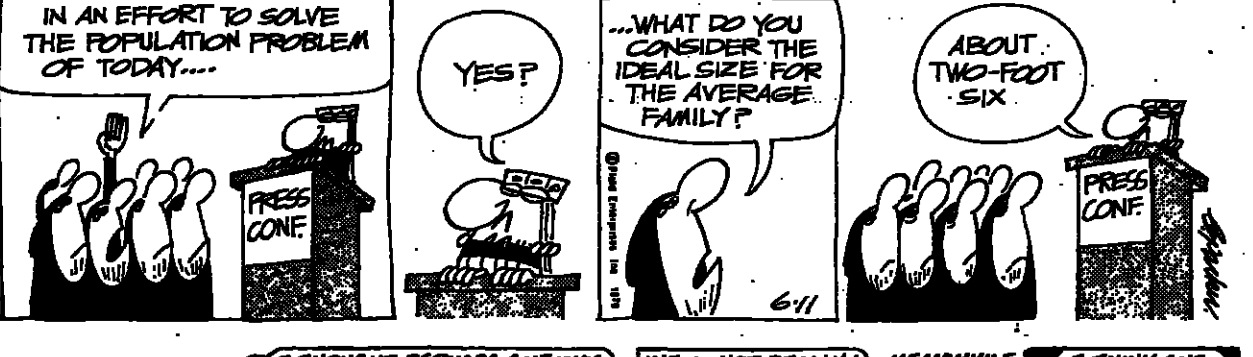
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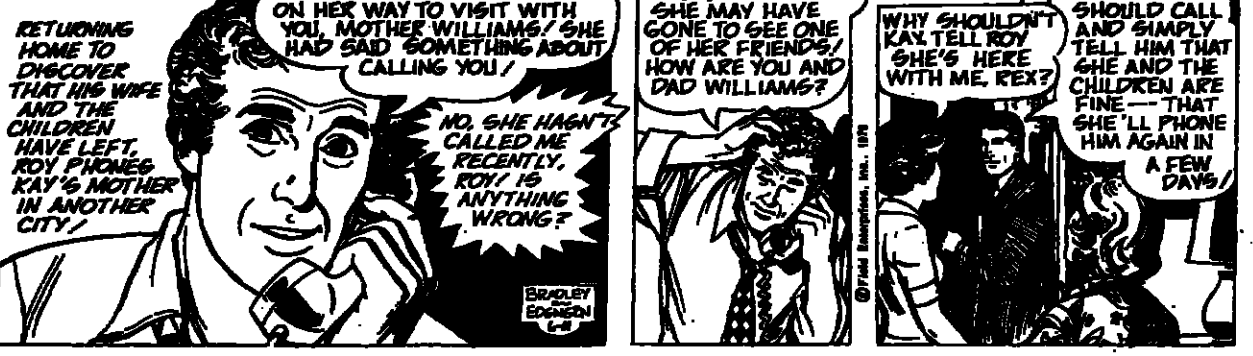
## ANDY



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



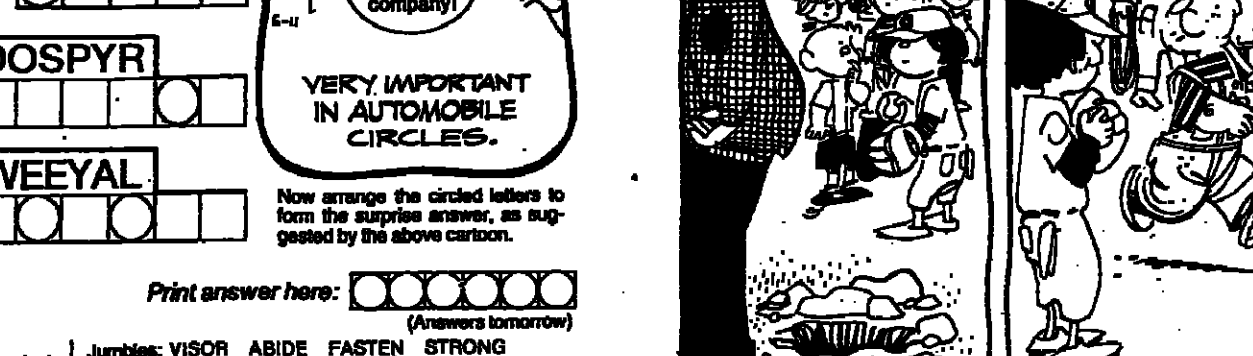
## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE JAPANESE CHALLENGE

The Success and Failure of Economic Success  
By Herman Kahn and Thomas Pepper. Crowell, 162 pp. \$12.95

## JAPAN AS NUMBER ONE

Lessons for America

By Ezra F. Vogel. Harvard University Press, 272 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Ronald Dore

HERMAN KAHN clearly feels betrayed. It is all very well for Americans to be on this "quality of life" kick, to start agonizing about the sufficiency of global resources, to talk about zero-growth, Americans of the intellectual leisure class have been contemplating their navels and talking to their shrinks for a long time now without its doing all that much harm to General Motors or the military machine. But when "Kahn's" favorites, the Japanese, get stricken with the same disease, lose the sense of meaning and purpose which economic growth once gave them, start talking "aesthetics, happiness, hedonism and so on," un-mindful of old values of "character, loyalty, discipline, religious issues, service to the community"—when that malaise begins to infect every senior Japanese scholar, businessman, or government official—and wrap the whole nation in a dominant mood of pessimism—that is more serious. Who can then be relied on to fulfill the Kahn prophecies, to show that it is possible, given only an unbounded faith in technocracy, to put two cars in every garage (or nearly every garage at least) and make universal and manifest that marriage of machine and man, that combination of technology, affluence and aesthetics which ought to be every society's goal?

"Snap out of it!" is the message of this English version of what was originally a tract published in Japanese with the rousing title, "Japan Can Still Grow! Forward Out of Pessimistic Gloom!" Recovery from the recession is bound to be slow under any kind of business-as-usual style of economic management because of the large volume of excess capacity in the Japanese economy. What is needed is a Big Push—a 10 to 12 percent growth rate for two or three years to mop up that excess capacity and set the scene for a gentler gearing down of the growth rate later on. The core of the strategy should be a \$25-billion-a-year program of public spending on roads and railways, housing, schools and hospitals, financed by bond issues and external borrowing to support a vastly expanded import program. This could create a bandwagon of optimism in the private sector, the sort of sense of actually "going some places" that got miracles performed for the 1964 Olympics or the 1970 Expo.

Kahn obviously believes that our Japanese proteges ought naturally to listen to American advice, follow American models. Where is the marriage of machine and garden best exemplified at present, if not in, say, Beverly Hills?

It is hard to restrain one's cynicism. How would Americans, their sharpened sense of self into the self-effacing patterns of operation which Japanese insist on requiring extra supplies of self-motivation from those at the lower hierarchies? Is it enough to be reviving older American patterns? Maybe. After all, IBM has been a Japanese company for longer than any other in Japan. Anyway, more to the point, for starting old ideas on new lines, and may the protect him equally from the mists it will make him here from the friends it will make in Japan.

## CHESS

By Robert D.

What was called *une petite combinaison* by the brilliant Cuban Jose Raul Capablanca, world champion from 1921 to 1927, was a brief tactical sequence featuring an ingenious turn that he so often used to win a game.

There was really nothing little about his little combinations; they were perfectly calculated jewels whose sparkle dominated the play. It was characteristic of Capablanca to create one just when his opponent believed that the game was on a safe path to a draw.

An excellent contemporary example of this "little combination" can be seen in the encounter between Mikhail Tal of Latvia, a former world champion, and Robert Huebner, West Germany's leading grandmaster, in the 13th round of the recent Man and His World Challenge Cup International Tournament in Montreux.

Whenever one thinks of a secure drawing defense, the Car-Kane comes to mind; yielding White a slight advantage in the space in the center by 3... P-P4. 4 N-P4 is compensated for by the unobstructed development of the black pieces, beginning with 4... B-B4; N-N3, B-B2.

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-P4	1 P-P4	21 N-N3	21 N-N3
2 P-P4	2 P-P4	22 N-N3	22 N-N3
3 N-P3	3 N-P3	23 N-N3	23 N-N3
4 N-P4	4 N-P4	24 N-N3	24 N-N3
5 N-P4	5 N-P4	25 N-N3	25 N-N3
6 N-P4	6 N-P4	26 N-N3	26 N-N3
7 N-P4	7 N-P4	27 N-N3	27 N-N3
8 N-P4	8 N-P4	28 N-N3	28 N-N3
9 N-P4	9 N-P4	29 N-N3	29 N-N3
10 N-P4	10 N-P4	30 N-N3	30 N-N3
11 N-P4	11 N-P4	31 N-N3	31 N-N3
12 N-P4	12 N-P4	32 N-N3	32 N-N3
13 N-P4	13 N-P4	33 N-N3	33 N-N3
14 N-P4	14 N-P4	34 N-N3	34 N-N3
15 N-P4	15 N-P4	35 N-N3	35 N-N3
16 N-P4	16 N-P4	36 N-N3	36 N-N3
17 N-P4	17 N-P4	37 N-N3	37 N-N3
18 N-P4	18 N-P4	38 N-N3	38 N-N3
19 N-P4	19 N-P4	39 N-N3	39 N-N3
20 N-P4	20 N-P4	40 N-N3	40 N-N3

مكتبة



## Evert Wins Borg Defeats Pecci in 4 Sets

By Nick Stout

June 10 (IHT) — Bjorn Borg, ignoring the light rain and an aching back, today won the singles title in the French Open tennis championships for the time in six years, defeating Victor Pecci, 6-3, 6-1, 6-7, 6-4.

Evert Lloyd won the women's title yesterday with a 6-2, 6-0 victory over Wendy Turnbull. The 6-foot-4-inch Parag, who stunned Harold Solomon, Jimmy Connors and Jimmy Carter to reach the final, was un-der the weather in the first two sets, but he won the third, 6-2, on the precision that he dis-plays in earlier matches and mak-ing errors.

Who won the title in 1974, Evert won the 1978, broke Pecci's serve in the first set, 4-0. After Pecci held the second set, Borg broke straight games, breaking the serve, 4-0, for the set.

Evert scored five service aces in the third set on a serve that was his most de-manded of the tournament, even if it was not to five sets.

Pecci, who was coming in from a long vacation, was very well, he said, but he was not in the best of health. He hit too many passing shots and sud-denly he was out of the match, as disappointed," Borg said.

Asked how he felt coming out to the third set, Borg said, "I'm up, 2-1, not down."

He said he was encour-aged by the cheers of support from the crowd of about 18,000, had a goal to go ahead, 5-4, in the third set. But he lost the game af-ter he had a double faulting to go to de-feat. "I thought I could win the set," he said. "I wasn't."

## 1-Meter Mark Broken by Koch

L-MARK-STADT, East Germany, June 10 (Reuters) — Klaus Koch, 21, broke the 1-meter mark in the first round of the 100-meter dash in less than 22 seconds.

Koch, who broke the world record of 21.71 in the 100-meter dash in 1977, today, she helped the German relay team set a new record of 42.09 seconds in the 4x100-meter relay. The old record was 42.27. Other runners were Gerd Schneider, Ingrid Auerwald and Gerd Schneider.

Stove Also Wins  
Turnbull and Hewitt defeated Virginia Ruzici and Ion Tiriac for the mixed doubles title, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1. With Stove, she eliminated Virginia Ruzici.

## Whittington Porsche 935 Captures Le Mans Race

Le Mans, France, June 10 (AP) — Klaus Whittington, 35, driving a Porsche 935 twin turbo, today won the 24-hour Le Mans race, beating a field of 35 cars.

Newman, the actor, racing the first time at age 54, finished second with Dick Barbour of Stommelen in a similar car.

In the last two hours, Newman's car looked like a winner as it broke down.

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Bjorn Borg displays the champion's cup he won at the French Open by beating Victor Pecci, who finished a distant second in the trophy presentation.

Wade and Francoise Durr, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, for the women's doubles championship.

In men's doubles, Sandy and Gene Mayer defeated Ross Case and Phil Dent, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, yesterday for the title.

The players now turn their attention to Wimbledon and the fast grass courts there. The tournament begins June 25.

Borg said he plans to practice on grass with Vitas Gerulaitis during the next two weeks.

"If Pecci serves like he did here he's going to be very difficult to beat," Borg said. "It's hard enough to return his serve on clay. On grass it's going to be even more difficult."

"The important thing is that he has more confidence now. He is more consistent on his first serve and more steady at the baseline."

Evert will enter the tournament in Eastbourne, England, next week after spending this week practicing.

"A couple times to get out of trouble I threw up a lob," she said of her match against Turnbull. "On grass you can't do that. Wimbledon will be entirely different. You have to be quicker."

Carlton Fisk, Jim Rice and Fred Lynn hit home runs in a 17-hit barrage as Boston trounced Minnesota, 12-6.

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Tom Seaver pitched a three-hitter and retired the last 24 batters he faced in taking a 7-1 decision over Montreal. Seaver (3-5) gave up an unearned run in the second inning and then was flawless in recording his first complete game and victory since he pitched a two-hit shutout against the Atlanta Braves on April 19.

At St. Louis, Ken Reitz hit a two-run single to spark a four-run first inning and, Ted Simmons hit a two-run homer, leading St. Louis past San Diego, 7-4.

At Pittsburgh, Willie McCovey's pinch three-run homer with two out in the eighth made him the National League's all-time leading left-handed home run hitter and lifted San Francisco to a 6-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

McCovey's seventh homer gave him 512 for his career, moving him ahead of Mel Ott as the league's top left-handed home run hitter and into a tie with Ernie Banks and Eddie Mathews for ninth place on baseball's all-time home run list.

At Philadelphia, pitcher Larry Christenson tripled in a five-run second inning and went on to pick up his first victory of the season with an eight-hit, leading Philadelphia over Atlanta, 9-3.

At Chicago, Jerry Martin drove in three runs with a single and a double to lead Chicago to a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

At New York, Craig Swan pitched a seven-hitter and Steve Henderson drove in two runs to lead the New York Mets past the Houston Astros, 4-0.

Quebec Nordiques and the Winnipeg Jets exercised priority selection on only three players.

New England kept goaltender John Garrett, defenseman Gordie Douglas and forward Mark Howe.

The Whalers also, through special league legislation, were allowed to retain Mark's father, Gordie, as a player.

Quebec protected defenseman Paul Baste, goalie Richard Brodeur and defenseman Gary Larive while Winnipeg protected defender Scott Campbell, forward Morris Lukowich and goaltender Markus Mattsson.

However, while most other WHA clubs were losing as few as three players apiece to the NHL.

But the major news, although not unexpected, was that Bobby Hull probably will close out his career by returning to the Chicago Blackhawks.

Hull was able to re-claim the veteran's left wing when the Winnipeg Jets left him unprotected.

It was Hull's decision to jump his contract with Chicago to join the Jets seven years ago that gave the fledgling league credibility. Hull retired from the Jets after playing only four games in 1978-79 season.

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Many NHL teams did not exercise their options to reclaim all the players they lost to the rival league since 1972 either because they failed to sign them as draft choices or because the player jumped his NHL contract.

One exception to the process was Edmonton's high scorer, 18-year-old Wayne Gretzky, who was placed in the priority selection on the basis that he was to young to even be in the NHL draft of junior players last year.

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